G.R.S. X-5]

Previous references.
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ENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

I&C 206-32 (1-2)
C.B. 107-34-Ing
I&C 236-36 (2-6)
I&C 236-36 (7-13)
" 45 (1-2)
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Part B October 1922

SUBJECT

Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department

521

To

The Director of I&C
" Comptr. Genl. Sectt.
" Dy. Commrs. of Dists.
" Other Heads of Depts.
RO. I.C. 2623-92 d. 24/10/22

Passes orders re the ——

388

Printed on the Multigraph.

at a meeting.
(For Disposal ~~by Circulation~~)

No. C. 274
1921-22.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause x of the schedule)

Re-organization of the Industries & Commerce Departm

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

By Order,

14th December 1921.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council. Seen 23.12.21

First Member of Council. Seen

33(1)-216
15.12.21

Second Member of Council. Further opinion recorded
16-12-21

Third Member of Council.
19/12/21

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 170

1920-21

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause x of the Schedule.)

Reorganization of the Industries and Commerce Department.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

6th April 1921. Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council. 27/4/21

First Member of Council. 8/4

5191-202
11-4-21

Second Member of Council. Opinion recorded
12-4-21

5844
14-4-21

Third Member of Council. 19/4

Strictly Confidential

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 170

.......................19.20.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the schedule)

Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department.

TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

By Order,

9.20.

Chief Secretary to Government. 7/9.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. Seen.

19.20 / 5-9-20.

Second Member of Council. Seen

Reed

9.9.20.

Third Member of Council. Seen by [illegible]

NOTE ON THE REORGANISATION OF THE INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

1. Existing Organisation of the Department.

4

The reorganisation of the Industries and Commerce Department was sanctioned in Government Order No. ~~10794-5-I.&.C. 60-13-07~~ G.O. No. 1090-1140/ D&C 48-17-1 d/ the 10th Aug. 1917 ~~dated the 3rd June 1907~~. The essential features of the revision then effected were the division of the Department into 2 main sections one for the development of industries and the other of commerce and a detailed programme of work was laid down for each section. The whole Department was to be under the Director, Industries and Commerce, but the commercial section was given a more or less semi-independent position as regards commercial work. This was largely due to the proposals made in a then "Dewan" by the actg. Director.

2. The cadre of the Department was also fixed as follows:-

Director ...	...	Rs. 1,400
Personal Assistant ...	...	" 300
Office Establishment costing	...	" 705 per month

MECHANICAL SECTION.

For District work

(a) 4 Superintendents	...	4(200-25-300)
(b) 4 Asst. Superintendents	...	4(100-20-200)
8 Mechanics ...	...	(50- 5-100)
8 Asst. Mechanics	...	(30- 5- 75)
8 Fitters ...	...	(40- 2- 50)
8 Clerks ...	...	(25- 1- 30)
16 Peons		

In addition to this, provision was made for the appointment of experts in ~~xxxxx~~ connection with the Weaving Factory, Forest, Chemical and Mineral industries at a cost of Rs.11,450 and also for special allotments for preliminary investigation in connection with large industries.

COMMERCIAL SECTION.

Asst. Director ...	.. (500-50-800)	Personal
Commercial Assistant	.. (250+50	)Since raised to 350+50 but is now vacant.
Probationers 6 ...	.. (100	)Since reduced & designated Commercial Assts.

and some clerical staff which has since been reorganised.

3. The Department had 2 Officers of the grade of Assistant Directors on Rs.500-50-800 who are working in the Sandalwood Oil Factories one of whom was put in charge of the Commercial Section and the other on reversion to the Department has been lent to the Mysore Development Syndicate.

4. The principle upon which additions to the staff was to be made is laid down as follows:-

"All ordinary work should be done through the regular staff of the Department but where any work attains temporary prominence sanction may be obtained to constitute the subject into a separate group and when necessary to appoint a special officer and staff to deal with it."

5. The programme of work then given to the Department was too elaborate and though it was stated that the work to be done under each group should be divided into 2 classes viz., (i) the more important items selected for immediate attention and (2) less urgent ones to be included in a reserve list and kept under investigation as far as possible, no such division was undertaken with the result that much of the departmental activity has been more or less fruitless.

11. The Work of the Department.

6. The work of the Industries Department falls under the 6 following main heads:-

(i) Development of large industries for which the State possesses special resources.

(2) Demonstration and working of new industries requiring a fairly large amount of capital with a view to transfer them to private enterprise.

(3) Assistance to people intending to start industries by furnishing plans, estimates, obtaining machinery, erecting and working it, training the people.

(4) Development of workshops in order to give facilities to people to be trained to get repairs and simple parts made etc., owing to the absence of private enterprise.

(5) Development of Home, Cottage and Minor Industries. .

(6) Collection of statistical and other information required by the Department and the public.

7. As regards the development of large industries it is necessary for the present to concentrate our attention only on such industries as are immediately practicable. These are :-

(i) Cotton Mill
(ii) Sugar Factory and subsidiary industries.
(iii) Manufacture of paper-pulp & paper.
(iv) Oil Mill
(v) Wool-spinning.
(vi) Silk filature and silk mill.

(vii) Certain other forest and mineral industries which need not be referred to in detail, here.

None of these industries can be started except with a large amount of capital to be provided only by floating Joint Stock Companies. Some action has already been taken to enlist private enterprise. The work of the Department should in the case of large industries consist in keeping ready all necessary information that might be of help to capitalists willing to take up the enterprises and to Government in deciding upon the nature of the concessions to be granted in each case. It is proposed to deal with these industries with the help of the Director with special reference to the requirements of each case by taking in the aid of outside capitalists when local enterprise is not forthcoming. As the information to be collected by the Department is likely to bear mostly on commercial details the Director should do this with the help of the Commercial Assistants. Where any special investigation is required an officer may be specially appointed as has been done in the case of the Sugar Factory or the services of an Expert engaged.

8. Now as regards the ordinary work of the Department, its first duty is to have full information regarding machinery etc., required for industries of smaller magnitude which may be taken up by individuals or partnership concerns and not requiring large capital which can be raised only by large capitalists or joint stock companies that can themselves command the necessary expert help. The usual

mode in which the Department has attended to these duties is to help people to get machinery and give them loans. The machinery so introduced has consisted chiefly of oil and gas engines, pumps, oil-expellers, flour-mills tile factories etc. As regards pumping installations, owing to various causes, most of these are not working satisfactorily at present and it is one of the most urgent needs of the Department that all machinery erected by it should be carefully examined, the causes why it is not working satisfactorily ascertained and the unrest that has been caused by a number of failures removed.

The oil-expellers have been more successful having been taken up by persons with more resources and enterprise. The tile factories are all in a moribund condition. The experiments of the Department with regard to jaggery manufacture have not also led to any final results. So far as this branch of its work is concerned which forms its most important functions the Department has fallen far below the standard.

For th~~is~~ work ~~there are~~ in the Districts there are now 2 Superintendents (Mr. Kadaba and Mr. Girimaji) and 2 Assistant Superintendents. These men though good enough for work under proper direction have not been able to do much as they have been left more or less to themselves. Government sanctioned the appointment of 3 qualified Assistant Engineers for the Department viz., Mr. Lakshminarasimiah, Mr. Ganesha Iyer and Mr. Narasimha Iyer. One of these is out on deputation the others are all kept at Headquarters and the work in the districts is not subject to ~~ax~~ any supervision, and has been much neglected.

Excepting weaving the other minor industries have received no attention. In regard to weaving also beyond supplying fly-shuttle slays and maintaining a central factory, the Department has not been able to help the weavers to any material extent and the reorganisation of the factory in accordance with the lines laid down by Government has been long overdue. A sum of Rs.10,000 provided annually in the budget for the development of minor industries is allowed to lapse year after year as the Director has not been able to give any connected scheme to local officers.

5

Another important duty assigned to the Department is the training of local mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., by the establishment of district workshops, peripatetic instructors etc. Of the workshops sanctioned so far only one viz., the workshop at Shimoga has been completed. Neither the Chitaldrug nor the Kolar District Workshops could be taken up owing to the Director not being able to arrive at any final understanding with regard to the site. The scheme of peripatetic blacksmiths is not working satisfactorily owing chiefly to lack of supervision.

9. The commercial section will be treated in a separate part of the note. It now only remains to deal with the Demonstration Factories maintained by the Department and the methods adopted by it for the collection

of statistical and other information required for the development of industries.

As regards the demonstration factories the most important ones maintained by the Department are :-

(i) Soap Factory.
(ii) Metal Factory and Art Workshop.
(iii) Weaving Factory.

The Industrial Workshop and the Home Industries Institute though the object of the latter is more to create a commercial organisation for the articles made by home-workers may be added to the list.

The Director has also sent up proposals for starting porcelain and glass works practically as Departmental concerns. The defects of these factories are fully brought out in the recent inspection notes of the 1st Member and may be summed up in two sentences viz., none has been developed to the fullest extent of its commercial capacity and the methods of business and the state of accounts are in a most unsatisfactory state.

The object of these factories being to ascertain and overcome the initial difficulties attending promising industries when private enterprise is not forthcoming and discover if the industry can be worked ~~out~~ with a profit the methods have to be considerably altered if successful commercial results are to be aimed at. These ~~facilities~~ factories should not be put in charge of the ordinary departmental staff having no experience but under Superintendents specially appointed temporarily for such purposes. Though there need be no hurry to hand over pioneer factories to commercial firms too quickly yet in the case of such as have been already worked by the Department ~~from~~ for a considerable time e.g. the Metal and Soap Factories it is wort consideration whether they may not be transferred to private enterprise and others started.

The Weaving Factory has to be maintaine to demonstrate to the weavers improved metho and carry on improvements in the industry bu it should be worked so as to show a substantial profit. The use of automatic looms has also to be developed.

The Department has, now in addition to other officers, 2 experts viz the Industrial Chemist and the Industrial Geologist and a Special Officer to carry on commercial invest gations connected with industrial questions. The Special Officer is also expected to help the Director in publishing bulletins etc. Th Industrial Chemist is practically tied down to the Soap Factory. He has no laboratory. The Industrial Geologist has discovered a few deposits of kaolin,fireclay and sand ~~fm~~ fit for glass manufacture. It must be admitted that the results achieved by all these office are poor. The Department had also a Leather Expert who left after some time.

The Report on the industrial survey of the State was published several years ago. Even originally it was a very defective publication and it is now quite out of date. The Department was expected to undertake its revision with the help of the commercial section but this work has not been attended to. The Department also promised to issue a hand-book of commercial information on the lines of the hand-books published in British India and also a small manual for the help of persons engaged in industries in the State but whether through want of staff or the inability of its officers to undertake such work nothing has been done in these directions.

In all Technical Departments and Commercial Offices all information collected is kept suitably filed, tabulated and indexed but this has not been attempted in the Department with the result that every time a question~~s~~ crops up it is treated as a new one and practically no one can derive much advantage from previous investigations.

It will ~~then~~ thus be seen that though Government have laid down the lines of work to be done and it has been ~~very~~ ~~dfinite~~ ~~definite~~ made very definite, the Department has not shown itself equal to the task imposed and a further readjustment is necessary to effect this end.

Another important point that has to be considered in this connection is the transfer of the control of Technical and Industrial Education to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Government of India~~x~~ have laid down that the control of education on a technical subject should vest in the hands of the technical department concerned. The Indian Industrial Commission have also proposed the transfer. The Conference of Directors of Industries in Ind recommended that the control of such education as pertained to the Industrial Department should be transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the Industries Department due attention being given to the necessity of consulting the Director of Public Instruction both as to the methods of teaching and the consideration of courses. At present the Mechanical Engineering School and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute are under the Department of Education, though they are managed by Committes of which the Director is a member. There should be close connection between the technical institutions and the working of industries. The Inspector General of Education has got a Technical Assistant but he is of too low a status to be able to inspect the institutions. It seems necessary for us to anticipate the step already contemplated in British India of placing technical institutions under the Department of Industries and Commerce.

111. Reconstitution of the Department.

The question of the organisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce was recently discussed at a Conference of the Director of Industries in British India in Simla under the Presidency of Sir Thomas Holland on the suggestions contained in the Report of the Indian Industries Commission and the Secretary of State's Despatch. The Directors were of opinion that the Director's Office should be subdivided into specialised branches each under an expert. For instance the organisation proposed for the Madras Presidency is 4 sections. (i) to be in charge of the Industrial Engineering (2)

(2) Inspect~~ion~~or of Industrial Schools (3) the Weaving Expert and (4) the Leather Expert. The Director is to have a Personal Assistant in charge of the Commercial and Industrial Museums, the Library and Industrial Bureau an a Secretary or Manager to relieve him of routine work. The same system is to be followed in Bombay but the Mechanical Engineering Branch with the specially developed being under a Chief Branch Officer with a Deputy or Assistant Director in 4 mofussil centres, who in turn are assisted by a number of circle officers.

Thus the principle that the Department should be so organised as to have a staff of Mechanical Engineers for the development of Ordinary industries with experts for special branches of work all subordinate to an officer chosen for his administrative experience and capacity for organisation as Director, though not necessarily having special technical knowledge, is now accepted, as providing the most rational basis for constituting the Department.

This is quite incorrec

The Department maintains at present a Central Industrial Stores to make purchases from all the factories worked by the Departme As shown in the inspection notes this arrangement is not working satisfactorily. It is necessary to consider the organisation of a proper stores section and make purchases for tools, plants, stoves and raw material require by all departments of the State other than technical through the Director with a proper technical business Assistant and also whether the duty of placing orders with Jeremiah Lyons and Company and oth foreign agents may ~~be~~ not be transferred to th

Director from the Chief Secretary. It is also a matter for consideration whether after the Railway Workshops are organised the Industrial Workshop may not be amalgamated with it, some arrangement being made with the Railway Workshop to give special attention to the requirements of the Department. It must be admitted that the experiments of the workshop in the manufacture of machinery have not led to any markedly successful results.

The Director has suggested that the staff of the Department ~~x~~ may be fixed as follows:-

H

1 Director ...	...	1,400
2 Deputy Directors	...	650-50-850
3 Industrial Engineers	...	400-30-700
1 Industrial Chemist	...	400-30-700
1 General Assistant	...	400-30-700
1 Textile Assistant	...	400-30-700
6 Superintendents	...	100-25-350
1 Accountant ...	...	250-25-500

and two Experts ~~to be employed~~ such as the Industrial Geologist, Leather Expert to be employed on temporary contracts.

Before dealing with the question of staff it is better to indicate the lines of work to be done by the Department.

The work of the Department may be fixed as follows:-

(i) Collecting all necessary information for the development of about 3 to 4 large industries in the State that are immediately feasible at a time and taking steps to bring them into existence in accordance with the lines indicated by Government.

(2) Revision of the Industrial and commercia survey of the State and collection of accurate information regarding industrial and commercial possibilities, in the districts. Publication of a hand-book of industrial and commercial ------

information.

(3) Furnishing advice, plans, estimates help in obtaining machinery to intending industrialists, the working of the Industrial Takavi Rules and supervision of industries financed by Government and of machinery erected by the Department.

(4) The management and working of the Demonstration Factories.

(5) The development of the Industrial Workshop, Weaving Factory, Arts Depot and Home Industries Institute and other concerns the object of which is partly educative, and partly ~~in~~ assisting the people in increasing their production.

(6) The development of District Workshop Scheme.

(7) Carrying on investigations into special industries such as chemical, mineral, forest, etc., and in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Science, Research Board, the Forest and Geological Departments and by engaging experts when necessary.

(8) The development of rural, cottage and minor industries.

(9) Purchase of machinery, stores etc.

(10) Industrial Education, Industrial Museums Bureau of Information, Industrial Exhibition etc.

When there was a possibility of Sir Alfred Chatterton being refused permission to serve as the Adviser the Tata Bank it was proposed to utilise his services as Industrial Adviser to Government placing the Board of Research, Bureau of Commercial

Information and the Experts such as the Industrial Chemist, the Leather Expert and the Weaving Expert under him and appoint a Civilian Head for the Department ~~separately~~ the administration of the Department being separated from the work of investigation and research. This is no longer possible as Sir Alfred Chatterton will spend most of his time in Bombay and cannot undertake the direction of any work in Mysore, though he may be freely consulted and his help utilised in giving effect to large schemes. It is therefore necessary to make the Director responsible for all sections of activity in the Department including Commerce and Research. He should also be able to take up the management of large Government concerns like the Sandal Oil Factories with the help of competent Superintendents or Managers and watch the interests of Government in any large industries started in the State which are owned by Government or in which Government has substantial interests. The Director though he may not be a technical man should be capable of guiding and supervising the work of specialists and able to command the attention of leading industrialists, capitalists, British Officers of similar status and industrial and commercial organisations. The relation between him and the Board, Industries & Chemical of Research should be clearly defined and some standing arrangement made with the Indian Institute of Science to obtain their help in dealing with industrial problems. The status of the Head of the Department should therefore not be inferior to that of any other major Department. If he is not a technical man he should be given the assistance of a First Class Mechanical Engineer. A pay of Rs.500-50-800 is provided

How?

9, 16

for the Deputy Director but if a good man cannot be had on this salary a man may be engaged on special contract.

The general organisation of the Departme

may be as follows:-

(1) An Administrative Head of the Dept.

(2) A Deputy Director who should be a Mechanical Engineer and technical m

(3) One Assistant to serve as Personal Assistant to deal with routine work coming to the office, attend to "intelligence" work, library, industria and commercial museums etc.

(4) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents according to sanctioned scale for work in the Districts and District Workshops.

(5) Specialists on the permanent scale representing permanent activities of the Department.

i. Textile Assistant.

ii. Workshop Superintendent.

iii. Industrial Chemist (a permanen officer is necessary as the Department to deal ~~with~~ constantly with general problems as distinguished from specifi problems for which experts ma be appointed)

iv. Superintendent of In dustrial Schools when Industrial Education is transferred to the Director. This Officer may utilised for other developmen

v. Superintendent for purchase of Stores.

vi. The office should be separated from any concern and suitably manned with a Manager and set of clerks.

vii. There should be besides Superi tendents of factories worked b ~~all~~ Government all on a temporary contract, when necessary

(8) A Superior Accounts Officer.

The Commercial Section will be entirel distinct though ~~is~~ fully subordinate to the Director and is dealt with separately.

Consistently with the above principles the permanent and temporary organisation of the Department will be as follows :-

(i) One Director of the status of a Head of Department	1,400
(ii) One Industrial Engineer or Deputy Director	500-50-800
For a competent man a higher salary may be given and he may be engaged on 3 to 5 years contract.	
(iii) One Asst. as Personal Asst. to deal with intelligence, information bureau, publication of bulletins, routine work etc.	200-20-300 or 250-20-400
(iv) Superintendents for Dt. Work.	
1 Superintendent on ..	300-25-400
1 -do- on ..	200-20-300
6 Asst. -do- on ..	100-20-200
8 Mechanics, 8 Asst. Mechanics and 8 Fitters at the rate of one for each District.	
(v) One Accountant	250-20-400
(vi) Specialists Permanent.	
Textile Asst.	250-25-400
Suptd.of Workshops ..	250-25-400 (a higher pay ma be nece ssary)
Industrial Chemist ..	400-30-700
Suptd.of Tech.Edn. ..	250-25-400
(vii) Accounts Officer.. ..	250-25-400

A suitable clerical staff will have to be provided and a thorough overhauling of the office which contains a large number of men taken up ~~fr~~ from the P.W.D. with indifferent qualifications seems necessary. The scale may be readjusted without any extra expenditure. This will be the permanent staff of the Department.

In addition to this there will be specialists on temporary contracts for special work and Superintendents of Demonstration Factories.

1V. Commercial Work of the Department.

The present arrangement of having a quasi-independent Deputy Director of Commerce has not led to satisfactory results. The Deputy Director of Commerce is also ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and as the Companies' Regulation has been only recently introduced into the State, the office is one of considerable importance and responsibility. The section is also responsible for the introduction of standard weights and measures. It is not in a position to arrange for the supply without the cooperation of the Industrial Department and cannot give effect to the rules without the cooperation of the local officers over whom it has no control. In an inland State like Mysore with no seaborne trade it is difficult to draw any sharp lineof demorcation between the work of the Industries' Department and the Commerce Department. It cannot be denied that if we can get a man with special aptitude there is great scope for commercial organisation, development of the markets and improving banking and other commercial facilities. If it is treated as one of the main subdivision of the Industries Department the Director will also be in a position to direct the enquiries made ~~by the section~~ into channels likely to lead to the most useful developments, avoid overlapping and coordinate the work properly. The Commercial Section may be in the charge of an officer known as Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence who will work under the general diredtions of the Director. He will be responsible for the collection and compilation of all commercial statistics and undertake any special commercial investigations that may be necessary from time to time at the instance of the Director and Government.

9 The Director may be ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Superintendent ma be ex-officio Assistant Director.

The Bureau of Commercial Information should be properly organised on the lines already laid down. The scheme of the Central and the District Commercial Museums should be similarly worked out.

In addition to the Superintendent the Department may have 4 Commercial Assistants (the existing number) (i) one to attend to the collection and compilation and publication of commercial statistics (2nd) one to be in charge of the Bureau of Commercial Information, studying of market rates, prices etc. (3rd) to attend to Joint Stock Companies work and collection of special commercial information and (4th) to attend to the development of commercial museums and other miscellaneous work of the department.

The establishment may be strengthened from time to time as required later on. I may, however, add that it may be necessary to replace some of the Commercial Assistants or at any rate give them special training if they are expected to carry out these though obviously simple yet exceedingly difficult and specialised lines of work.

The Dir I&C should be made entirely responsible for the adequate supply of weights and measures but the enforcement of the rules should be vested in the Revenue Deptt

The cost of giving effect to the above proposals is being worked out separately. A rough calculation shows that it ~~is~~ will not be necessary to exceed the present expenditu to any substantial extent. A reorganisation on the lines proposed above while not leading to extra expenditure will multiply the results now achieved ten-fold, by a proper ~~dex~~ division of work and responsibility by the elimination of incompetent and superfluous staff and by concentrating attention entirely on the most useful lines of work.

The only other point that has to be considered is the location of offices and factories. If the Department is to made permanent it should be provided with a suitable building. The Industrial Workshop may remain where it is at present but the system of having the Director's Office in close conjunction with the Industrial concerns of the Department has been the cause of much confusion and other undesirable consequences. The Weaving Factory may be located in a place easily accessible to the weavers. As it is worked by manual labour and electric power and does not require much water there is no objection to keep it in the busy quarters of the City and a site may be provided for it in the Bamboo Bazaar. It is desirable to locate all other demonstration factories in one place. The system of renting buildings and adapting them has hampered development on one side while it has placed the Department at the mercy of the landlords. In selecting the site nearness to the Railway Station

The present site
is [illegible] the best area
while quarters of weavers
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].

water and other facilities have to be considered. A site near the Binny's or the Maharaja's Mill if available would be most suitable. The Sandalwood Oil Factory is at one end of the town. Otherwise as there is a prospect of its being removed the locality would be eminently suitable in other respects. It is within easy reach of the Indian Institute of Science.

If the Industrial and Commercial Museums are to be located in Mysore the office of the Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence has to be transferred to Mysore. But this arrangement is not without its disadvantages as Bangalore is at present the real commercial centre of the State. For the present provision may be made to locate the Commercial Section in the same building as that of the Director o~~ne~~f the Commercial Assistant, being put in charge of the Museum.

10/7/20

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G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

226 File No. 52 of 1919

Serial No.

I submit herewith a note on the Reorganisation scheme of the I & C Dept on the lines suggested during personal discussion of the subject

15 November

Jm
10/9/1

The note is prepared under my instructions

1st question is whether we shd re-open the Offices now abolished on a permanent basis or wait till the Reorganising Emergency time is up.

The next question is what unit shd be put in shops which I think may be divided into 4 permanent & 2nd temporary

Third is what ought to be decided for the Commerce Section which is separated for fourth question: see page 18 of note. Shd both establishments be transferred to the Dept

5th. whether the general line as indicated in page 15 of note can be approved

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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G. R. S. III-2]

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6 Whether the Demonstration Deptl factories shd be centred in one place or whether they shd be developed as sep. units to be handed over to private enterprise later.

7. Shd not the personnel provide for each dist [illegible] handed all factories etc in the Deptt

—

When these questions are decided I shall formulate clear & def. proposals.

Please let the Director arrange to have these discussed in Council at an early date.

My note of [illegible] may be linked with this p.f.

Y

12. 1.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 191 27/'24

Serial
No.

I have read carefully through the Note on the Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department and do not find that the proposals made involve much change in the main constitution of the Department as it exists at present. The chief changes would appear to be that it is proposed to have a non-technical administrative officer at the head of the Department and that the post of Deputy Director of Commerce with the quasi-independent charg of the Commercial section is recommended to be abolished. Neither of these recommendations involve any radical change in constitution as the civilian Director is proposed to be given the help of an Engineer of the grade of a Deputy Director and the work now allotted to the Commercial section will be carried on by a distinct agency although under the supervision of an officer of reduced status. The real reason wh the work of the present Department of Industries has not proved as satisfactory as it might be is not due to defective organization but to defective personnel. A perusal of the Notes of Inspection of the First Member clearly establishes that the present Director, to put it mildly, has not risen to the full opportunities of his Department, and as a consequence, there is considerable stagnation all round. I am therefore afraid that there is not much use in re-organizing th Department so long as he continues to hold office.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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But, as he is about to retire in June next year, we may no doubt begin to consider the lines on which the Department may be finally re-organized, doing, in the meantime, all that can possibly be done to speed up work among its different sections.

I should suggest that the proposals may in the meanwhile be forwarded to Sir A, Chatterton soon after his arrival in India, for his opinion. He is intimately acquainted with the latest decisions reached on the subject at the recent Simla and other Conferences and has a knowledge of our local conditions and his advice is therefore worth getting.

It seems to me that in accordance with the concensus of informed opinion, it will probably be advisable to transfer the control of Industrial and Technical Education to the Department. We may also, at the time, consider whether the Agricultural Engin and the separate Engineering establishment attached to the Department of Agriculture should not be transferred to the Department of Industries. The Industrial Commission are in favour of the proposal, and th the remarks of Mr. Innes in the enclosure to the Madras Government's letter to the Government of India o the recommendations of the Commission may be referre to in this connection.

The question of organizing a Stores Branch in t Department of Industries is also important. If such

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

such a branch should be organized, it may be considered whether a separate Superintendent is neces sary for it or whether it may be placed in charge the Commercial section. The enlarged duties propo to be entrusted to the new Director, coupled with the hill work this officer will undobtedly have in regaining public confidence, will render the duties this officer exceedingly onerous. The Industrial Commission contemplate that a Director should be a technical man belonging to the Industrial Service. They state: "Those of them who do not possess tec nical knowledge will be unable to add to or improv the suggestions of their technical staff and it is not likely that they will be able to initiate new Industrial proposals." At the recent Simla Conf ence it was suggested that such officers should possess administrative capacity and business quali cations built upon a ~~an~~ basis of technical knowledge. The Department is still in a formative stage and it is not too much to say that the success of future industrial enterprise in Mysore will depend a great deal on the suitability of our choice of the next Director. I should, however, like to keep an open mind on the subject until further advised.

The recent Simla Conference suggest small Advisory Boards to assist the Director of Industries. In view of the fact that the Board of Industries ~~an~~

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and commerce only meets once in two months and the lack of business methods is the outstanding defect o our Industrial department it may be useful to consid if a small Advisory Board of business men somewhat o the lines of the Advisory Board of Bombay may not be constituted to help our Director. The Inspector Ge eral of Education may as suggested at the conference be represented on the Board, should the control of technical education be transferred to the Department of Industries. If there is no objection, the other Members of this Board might be selected from among the members of the Board of Industries and Commerce and ct more or less like a sub committee of that Board.

It seems to me that the proposals regarding the Superintendents in charge of district work require some modification. The work of the Department in the Districts has suffered very badly chiefly in consequence of the incompetence of these officers. It is necessary for successful work that a better class of men than will be available for Rs.100-20-200 should be appointed if private enterprise in Industries should succeed in the Districts.

In regard to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, I believe it best to retain it as a separate organization. The transactions of this Factory aggregate to about fifty lakhs a year and it is advisable not to merge its supervision among the multifarious duties

Serial
No.

duties that will devolve on the Director of Industries. It is of sufficient importance to entrust the work to an officer working directly under Gover ment. However, this question does not arise until t termination of the engagement of Sir Alfred Chatte ton.

There are one or two points in regard to the Commercial Section that I should like to state. The quasi-independent status given to this Section help ed us to obtain a ready-made organization in the co trol of tanning bark trade, of hide tanning, of ker soine oil and, latterly, in food control operations in the past.

It is as well to remember in this connection that the work before our Department of Industries a Commerce is not on all fours with that before the Provincial Department of Industries. The developm of Commerce plays ~~an~~ a very subordinate part indeed i the programme of the Directors of Industries in Bri ish India. In an inland State like Mysore, the importance of commercial work is very likely to be minimised if it is not kept prominently to the fro The public demand in this respect was voiced the other day at the Legislative Council by Mr. Shama who pleaded for more information and advice in reg to commercial matters. The interests of industry of commerce are not always identical and they some

times

sometimes represent conflicting forces. It is th fact that decided the Government of India to star separate Department for Industry although they hav Department mainly engaged in commercial development already. (Vice Paragraph 12 of the Governme of India letter to the Secretary of State dated th th June 1919.)

y their opinions on Industrial Commn. Report – Printed as App. to Resol. No 81-D Industries dated 16th Nov. 19)

It is probable that in the future, a great de of attention should be paid to questions relating t trade, and Mysore Foreign Trade should be stimulate In fact, the work distributed among the Trade Commissioner, the Director of Industrial and Commercial Intelligence and the Provincial Directors of Industries in British India shall have to be discharged, so far as Mysore is concerned, by the Commercial Section. It is admitted in the Note that a great deal of work can be done if a suitable officer can be found for the place. The Industrial Commission emphasize "that the Commercial Statistics and Intelligence are intended to serve as a basis of an active policy." I do not think it is sound policy to minimise the importance of the work because a suitable officer is not available. The permanent officer is on other duty and it should not be hard to find a suitable locum tenens in case the present incumbent is pronounced unsatisfactory. I should, however, suggest that, if the Member has no objecti

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No.

objection, the Commercial Section may be fully utilised at once in preparing an Industrial Census of the State along with the ensuing Decennial Census. This will enable us to obtain accurate statistics o our Industrial production and employment and the report on Industrial Survey may also at the same time be revised as is proposed to be done in the United Provinces. A sub committee consisting of the Superintendent o Census, Director of Industries andCommerce as well the Deputy Director of Commerce may at once be appo ed to formulate definite proposals regarding the sc dule for the Industrial census and the revision of the Industrial Survey report.

I think one word may be said about the railbo statistics published by the Section. In an Inland State like Mysore, the statistics of rail-borne tr afford the only index of our Industrial and Commercial conditions, and a careful and prompt preparat of this report is of the greatest importance. As stated already it would serve, if carefully prepar as the best guide for our future industrial policy keep the Industrial Survey Report always up-to-dat The emphasis that the Commission lay on the analys and interpretation of trade figures is well known The form of the report, owing to the fact that it followed closely on lines laid down by Sir A. Cha ton, would appear to have won the approval of the

3473

the leading Commercial Journals and also the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. But its prompt preparation is very necessary. The Report for 1918-19 has just been issued although it is time to bring out the report of the next year. I should be glad if the Mem will kindly take the necessary steps.

I have indicated roughly my views on the proposals in the Note on the re-organization of the Department of Industries and Commerce. They may be considered in Council, on my return from [illegible] (First Member) 11.8.20

Draft Sub'd.
D.S.
16/8 Most urgent

Fair'd
Issued & recorded.
28/19/8. (detached for being dealt with sepr: [illegible])

Action may be taken on A & the file kept pending till the Dewan returns.
There are many points in the Note which require discussion

18-8

Copies of the Proceedings of the Conference of the Provincial Directors of Industries & Reports of the Chemical Services Committee are placed in the file for reference.
4.9.20

May perhaps be now sent to library for circulation.

1st Member & Dewan 2/9/20

yes
2.9

T. S. W[illegible].
3/11

Circulate

C. 170 35

"F" - 16

Re-organization of the Industries
and Commerce Department. (I & C.52 of

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

28/12
A draft order
to be prepared
on lines of 1st Member's
note. [illegible]
[illegible] + [illegible]

Asst. Secy
Please prepare a draft order
27/12
29/12

Recd 29-12-20

A rough draft of a G.O. is
put up as a basis for consideration.
Will be further Elaborated according
to instructions

29.1.2

Ch. Secy
1st Member

20/12

2111 — 26 (33

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Doc File No. 52 of 1919.

Serial No.

(2 [illegible])

The draft order doesn't cover all points. I doubt whether [illegible] Can be suitably [illegible] to the draft. The re-org. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Expenditure The note [illegible] with [illegible] of members [illegible] [illegible] will the draft [illegible] be [illegible] send down to Chatterton for advice.

No 191 of
25/1/21

Forwarded unofficially with compliments to Sir Alfred Chatterton, Director of Sandalwood Factories, for favour of opinion.

By order
[illegible]
Chief Secretary to Govt

24-1-21

Note—Contn. sheet

This file is headed "Re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department;" but after carefully perusing the critical notes and the proposals put up, I am left with the impression that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction with the work done during the past four years by the present Director of Industries and Commerce who is qualified as a technical man and that it is proposed to replace him, on his retirement in June next, by an administrative officer with no technical knowledge but presumed to possess organising capacity and capable, in the words of Mr. D'Souza's note, "of guiding and supervising the work of specialists and able to command the attention of leading industrialist capitalists, British Officers of similar status and industrial and commercial organisations." To support this contention, the incorrect statement is made that the principle is now accepted by the Government of India that Departments of Industries should be organised under officers chosen for their administrative experience and capacity for organisation as Directors, though not necessarily having special technical knowledge. The question is discussed in paragraph 311 of the Indian Industrial Commission's Report and that paragraph ends with the following sentence "But no undue delay should be allowed to elapse before replacing a non-technical man by a suitable member of the Industrial Service." I can speak with some inside knowledge of the opinions of the Members of the Indian Industrial Commission regarding the qualifications necessary to a Director of Industries and I can state that the final unanimous conclusion was in favour of expert Directors. It is unfortunately true that, at the present moment most of the Provinces of British India have failed to provide their Departments of Industries with expert Directors and have been content to put the organisation of the Departments in the hands of Members of the Indian Civil Service. I have fairly accurate knowledge of what is going on with these Departments and

. enfore

Recd. at
21.2.21

I can unhesitatingly state that, however bad the present administration in Mysore is, it is, on the whole, worse in other Provinces of India, where administrative officers with non-technical experience are heads of Departments of Industries. This state of things is entirely due to the inability of Civilian Governments to recognise the fact that Directors of Industries should be men selected for their industrial and business experience and who have a sufficient mental capacity to control large and intricate organisations. Such men in private life can command large salaries or, as members of business firms, enjoy large incomes. Obviously, they cannot be attracted by the rates of pay which have hitherto been offered by Local Governments and, failing them, the somewhat futile course has been adopted of placing at the head of these Departments men, learned in Law and revenue matters, but with no practical experience of industrial work and often with no knowledge of modern science. The Indian Industrial Commission foresaw that something of this kind would happen and, to provide qualified Directors of Industries, they proposed the establishment of an Imperial Industrial Service. The recently introduced changes in the administration of the country renders it highly improbable that this method of producing Directors of Industries will be resorted to and it seems almost certain that the present inefficient methods of administration will be continued. I hope that the Mysore Government will not follow the inept methods now in vogue and that they will keep the Department of Industries under the direction of a qualified expert.

The argument is adduced that the present head of the office is a technical man and that he is a failure. I agree with neither proposition. He is an officer of the Public Works Department with some knowledge of mechanical engineering; but before he was appointed to his present position, he had no experience

of

of business or of the varied industrial undertakings which he now controls. His success or failure in his present position is, therefore, no argument against the appointment of a properly qualified expert. The proposal is to place the Department of Industries under a Director whose pay will be Rs.1,400 a month and there are two Deputy Directors on salaries ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs.800 a month. That is to say, the industrial development of Mysore, a State covering 30,000 square miles of some of the fairest portions of India and possessing a population of six millions, is to depend upon an unqualified administrator assisted by men who are content to work for what are considered to be subordinate salaries in private enterprise. The question at issue is one of immense importance and I may be pardoned if I use strong language to enforce my arguments as my interest in the matter is purely the welfare of the Mysore State. The proposed establishment will cost Rs.1,43,000 a year and I confidently assert that it will achieve little and possibly may do harm. It is probable that a really capable Director could be obtained for about three times the salary proposed and this will increase the estimated cost of the establishment by roughly twenty percent a very very small amount when the interests at stake are considered. It will no doubt be easy to find Civilians willing to take on the work of administering the Department; but it will not, however, be easy to get a really capable Director with the necessary training and experience. Nevertheless, the attempt should be made. The idea of running the Department of Industries with non-expert Directors probably owes its origin or, at any rate, finds support in the success which has attended commercial undertakings managed by Boards of Directors possessing little or no expert knowledge. The assumption is that the Director takes the place of the Board in the private company and that the staff which he controls is equivalent to the executive staff of the

company.

company. I hold the view that the analogy is carried one stage too low and that the Government represented by the Council of His Highness the Maharaja is equivalent to the Board of Directors and that the Director of Industries is the equivalent of the Manager or the Managing Director of the undertaking. Government need to be advised in industrial matters and the person they should look to for advice is the Director of Industries. If the Director of Industries himself has no practical experience, he is dependent upon what he can pick up outside or upon the opinions of his officers. It is proposed that his officers should be men on from Rs.500 to Rs.800 a month and the value of their advice may be taken as equivalent to the salary they are willing to work for. There is a proverb, 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing' and it is, I think, needless to cite examples of the application of this proverb to industrial matters in Mysore. The constructive proposals now under consideration emanate from a non-technical Secretariat and, both in regard to criticism and concrete propositions, they are extremely defective. The notes contain no arguments in favour of the proposals submitted and they lay down a programme of work for the Department which does not contain the germ of an original idea and is merely a resume of the Secretarial work of the Economic Conference. Far be it from me to say that, during the past eight years, the money which has been spent on the Department of Industries has been wasted. A great deal has been accomplished and there is room for more; but progress has suffered from failure to accept expert opinion and big mistakes have been made by acting directly contrary to it. In my opinion, the Government should get an expert Director possessed of qualifications which command their confidence and that they should be prepared to act according to his advice. It is the function of Government to clearly ununciate enunciate the policy they intend to pursue and when they have framed a policy, to secure the services of a Director who agrees with the policy and is prepared to devote his energy and experience to carrying it out. In framing a policy, wide issues must be considered and the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission was intended to afford expert guidance to administrators in these matters. If the Government of Mysore are prepared to accept the guidance of the Indian Industrial Commission, they will find in Chapter XXI of the Report much carefully considered advice regarding the functions of the Provincial Departments of Industries.

I am of opinion that it is going entirely beyond the functions of the Secretariat to frame a scheme for the re-organisation of the Department. That is a matter which should be left to the officer who is appointed to carry out the work and it is for him to make suggestions as to what is practicable and what is not. The main point I wish to make is that the success or failure of the Department depends upon the qualification of the head of it and that it is courting failure to place it under a non-technical head with a subordinate staff of advisers. The industrial status of Mysore, as also by far the greater part of British India, is such that direct action on the part of Government is likely to yield more important results than indirect assistance such as is contemplated by the collection of information and the publication of hand-books. General advice is of little value and is likely to degenerate into platitudes. What the people want is detailed advice and assistance under specific conditions.

I feel it will confuse the issue which I have raised, namely, the qualifications of the officer controlling the Department, to criticise the details of the proposed re-organisation or to express

any

any opinion regarding the proposed functions of the Department. I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the Dewan in his note in which he states, "The Department is still in a formative stage and it is not too much to say that the success of future industrial enterprise in Mysore will depend a great deal on the suitability of our choice of the next Director."

I also agree with him in his remarks regarding the Sandalwood Oil Industry and I completely endorse his criticism regarding the status of the Superintendents in charge of District work.

In regard to commercial intelligence, I attach great importance to the statistical information afforded by the "Rail-borne Trade Returns" of the State and I think that every effort should be made to render them as accurate as possible and to publish them with a minimum of delay. Quarterly returns are of much greater use than annual ones and, for trade purposes, monthly statistics are still more valuable. I was much struck by the futility of the introductory remarks in the last issue of the Rail-borne Trade Statistics which I have seen. These comments should be prepared with great care and should be reviewed by the most competent authorities available in the State before they are published. It is essentially a function of the Chamber of Commerce to supply members with commercial information and I cannot help thinking that it will be better for Government to assist the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce to obtain commercial information rather than to create an independent official organisation for the purpose. If such work were made part of the duties of a really competent paid Secretary, it will be the merchants' own fault if they do not obtain all the information they require. If Government were to defray the salary of the Secretary, it would be less expensive than creating their own organisation and I hope that it will be more efficient. As stated

in

in the Dewan's note, the interests of industry and commerce are not always identical and, to my mind, there is not the least doubt that an efficiently organised Chamber of Commerce would exercise a healthy influence over the operations of a strong Director of Industries.

It will be convenient here to draw attention to what I consider the main defect in the administration of the various industrial undertakings carried on by the Department of Industri I have examined the Annual Reports and I have made enquiries regarding the finances of some of these industrial ventures an it appears to me that insufficient attention is paid to the business side. Large quantities of stock are allowed to accumulate and no attempt is made to prepare a monthly balance sheet which can show, at any rate approximately, the state of each business. I am told that a profit is made but this is not supported by accounts and I am somewhat sceptical of the results. For some time to come, it is likely that work will have to be carried on under adverse conditions in ~~foreign~~ falling markets and obviously stocks should not be allowed to accumulate but I believe in the case of the soap industry, there are lar stocks in the hands of the agent and it is possible that the value of these will have to be written down. I also have noticed in connection with the soap factory, that the officer charge is treated as a general chemical expert and he spends good deal of his time on other work than the management of t soap industry. This, I consider, is not likely to be condu to the manufacture of a uniform product or to the attainment commercial success. There should be more than sufficient w for this officer in the factory and I consider it unwise to pect him to do more than look after the soap industry. The is always a tendency to diffuse energy over a wide field and, the wider the field, the more numerous are the excuses forthcoming for failure to achieve successful results. Concentration on one thing at a time is the only way in which successful results are likely to be obtained.

Before concluding this perhaps rather lengthy note, I should like to draw attention to the very difficult circumstances under which the Department of Industries has been working, consequent upon the disturbed conditions produced by the great war. To take one single example, the users of oil engines have been greatly handicapped by the great rise in the price of liquid fuel and, occasionally, by the impossibility of getting any supplies at all. This [redacted] largely accounts for the unsatisfactory results which, it is alleged, have attended the working of oil engines and pumps. Attention has also, I think, been concentrated too much upon the workshops and factories in Bangalore with a result that the requirements of the Districts have been greatly neglected.

Alfred Chatterton

19.2.21

48

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 191

Serial
No.

Sir A. Chatterton's note.

A Members, 23/3/21.

Please circulate to the Dewan. I have no remarks to offer at this stage.

26/3

Dewan)

26/3/21
28/3

This note may be circulated to the members of Council.
Sir A. Chatterton had a long talk with me this afternoon on this subject which I shall explain to the Council at one of the meetings

4·4·21

Legl & A)

Circulated
5/4/21

I have gone thro' the papers & it seems to me that there is force in the criticisms offered by Sir Alfred Chatterton. I have all along felt that in order to give the department the best chance, the Director should be not only a man with technical

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

46

Serial No.

training & knowledge but also one with considerable administrative experience. ~~[illegible]~~ No doubt it is extremely difficult to get a man with this double qualification. But it is equally certain that without such a man the result must be a disappointment. The next best arrangement would be to have a really sound & up to date technical man as the Director & a man with good administrative experience as his deputy. When this is not feasible the alternative open is to have an administrative man as Director with a good technical man as his deputy. But in the case of both the latter two arrangements the personal equation is likely to be a very big factor & unless there is a complete understanding & harmony between the Director & the deputy the result is bound to be a failure. The position is certainly a difficult one, & tho' the problem is clear to every one, yet the solution is not, except on paper, as matters stand. I feel that any organisation of the Dept. before the appointment of a competent & capable Director is not likely to give much satisfaction in its working

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

It seems to me that the re-organisation is best deferred till a permanent man is appointed to the post. There is much in what has been said about the policy being laid down clearly by Govt. & the details being left to the Director to be worked out. Unless & until the Director is one who is in full sympathy with the policy of Govt. and commands its full confidence very little indeed will be possible. For obvious reasons I have restricted myself only to general observation
stage.

Peel
12.6.21

Extract from the Proceedings of the 559th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 10th March 1921. ~~19~~

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318. Subject. - Clauses x and xii of the Schedule.

Certain retrenchment proposals made by Non-Official Members of the Finance Committee at the Meeting of the Committee held on the 29th Januar 1921.

Opinion of the Council.

X X X X

9. The suggestion to reduce the number of Officers in the Industries and Commerce Departm by three will be kept in view in connection wit reorganization of the Department which is now u consideration.

X X X X

(Sd.) M.Kantaraj U
Dewan of Mys

"EXTRACT"

Sd.) K. Matthan,

Chief Secretary to Government.

1) File re Mrs V. Ganesha Iyer is linked

2) File re the Report of Indian Stores Purchase Committee is linked (Ite 360-20)

To [illegible] re about 15 yrs a up appts permanent basis is approved

21/9

write a slip: contg. chf. decisn. note 21-9-36

Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule.

Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

50

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial
No.

Reminder to Dir. of I+C. is Subd.

15/9. 15-9-21

From the Dir. of I+C.

D.O. no. CC. 16/3 dated 30th Sept. 21.

Fg. X. Forwards his proposals on the Reorganis of the Industries and Commerce Deptt.

The Subject has been ordered to be brought up before Council after as 15th Oct. 1921, after permanent Dir. is appoi

Submitted.

11/10.

For perusal of Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's note

First Member
Finance

11.10.21

Sec.

13/10

Now that Mr. D'Souza has taken charge of the Deptt. he should be asked to submit his proposals in the matter by the end of Dec. next so that the question may be considered in Council early in January next.

28-11-21

Mr D' Souza was asked accordingly 23rd

NOTE—Contn. shee

51

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial
No.

Send his note by the end of Nov. I have sent him a reminder today. His reply will be awaited.

28/11/21

From Mr. P. G. D'Souza.
D.O. No C.C. 16-5 dated 7th Dec 1921.
Forwards his proposals for the Reorganization of the Industries and Commerce Department.
Submitted.

10/12

Circulate as desired by Dewan

Since recording my minute of 12.4.21 both Messrs C. S. Balasubramaniam Iyer & P. G. D'Souza have submitted their notes on the matter of the re-organisation proposed. I have gone into them, but I see no reason to modify the views expressed in my minute of 12.4.21. But there are difficulties in the way & I am aware of them. So I do not wish to stand in the way of the arrangements now proposed being given a fair trial for a year or two

16-12-21

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Subject: -

Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Note.

The Dir (if a non-technical man) should have at Hdqrs
a Mechanical Engr as a Technical Asst
a Weaving Asst
an Industrial Chemist.

The C.I. workshop at Bangalore to be continued, under the charge of a Supdt who should be a Mech. Engr.

The weaving factory & the training section attached to it should be continued & developed as a permanent institution of the Deptt, under the charge of the Weaving Asst.

For District work, there should be one ~~Dist~~ Supdt for two districts with hdqrs at Mysore, Shimoga, Tumkur & Kolar. Each of the 3 Dt workshops should be maintained, under the charge of the Supdt in charge of the Dt concerned. ~~To~~ To each ~~Dt~~ workshop there should be attached 2 mechanics & 2 fitters in addition to the regular workshop staff. These should be available ~~for~~ to help ~~other~~ private people in erecting installations.

There is no need to have a separate Dy. Dir of Commerce: but there should be an intelligence section of the Deptt directly under the Director in charge of one Asst & a publication section under another Asst both.

The work of Joint Stock Registrar may be separated from the Commerce Deptt. & transferred to the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] a Deptt

Messrs [illegible] will in addition have an office [illegible].
[illegible] also be an [illegible] for the office

The Tech [illegible] will also be in charge of [illegible] Estt. when transferred to the Deptt.

All ~~Except~~ the ~~staff~~ in above staff should be on permanent & pensionable footing. Details should be worked ~~at~~ out by the Dir. of [illegible] & case be brought up at a subsequent meeting.

13/1/22

[illegible] with [illegible]

13.1.22

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial
No.

To

The Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore.
D.O. dated 17th Jany 1922)

Forwarding a copy of the Council Resolution requesting him to ~~[illegible]~~ work out further details & to submit proposals before the 24th instant

From

The Director of Ind & Comm. in Mysore
No. CC. 16-8/Enc-4 statements Dt 25.1.22.

forwards further proposals re: the re-organisation of the Industries & Commerce Department.

I submit herewith the further proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the Re-organization of the Department.

Statement No.(1) is in accordance with the provisional conclusions reached the other day except that two additional mechanics and two fitters have been asked for. The idea was that these additional men were not needed for Bangalore and Mysore. However they may be allowed as the Director seems to be particular. Statement No.(2) shows the clerical and menial staff. The Director has effected reductions but it seems to me that the clerical staff is capable of further reduction. For example, the need for a whole time (1) Record Keeper, (2) Assistant Record Keeper and (3) Librarian is not clear. One may perhaps be cut off. Similarly, provision has been made for two statistical clerks and two accounts clerks in addition to a superior accountant provided for in statement No.(1). I think one hand may be reduced here.

Statement No.(3) relating to the establishment in demonstration and experimental concerns seems all right. So also Statement No.(4) relating to budget grants for the Department.

The question may be taken up for final consideration at the next meeting.

To the Ch. Secy with Compliments
28/1

Secy 28/1

27/1/22

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

For perusal. Will, if appd., be included in the agenda for the next meeting by Secretary.

29.1.22

Included in agenda for 4th Feb.

31/1

56

Subject. -

Re-organization ~~of~~ the Industries and Commerce Department.

......

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

~~To the [illegible] appears of the organisation of the Dept~~

~~To be referred to the Std. Finance Committee on the basis indicated~~

The Council generally approve of the organisation of the Sericulture Sectt proposed = the first seems to be now connected.

[illegible]
4/2/22

To the General Secretary with compts

Read by

[illegible]
4/2/22

Forwarded with Compliments to the Financial Secretary for opinion

[illegible]

6/2

Submitted to 1st Member

[illegible] 9/2

M.S. to [illegible]

The proposals involve reduction & if we have [illegible] the general Policy - we would go on spending on [illegible] This aspect may be thought [illegible] upon

[illegible] 10/2

I cannot now say what grant the Industrie and Commerce Department can get in the next and subsequent years and it is therefore not possibl to consider any proposal for its reorganization. The problem of problems now is to reduce the -- finances to order and when that is done, we sha know what annual grant this department can get and it will then be time to consider the best use to which such grant can be put.

Forwarded with Compliments to the Fin. Sect for favour of opinion. [illegible] 8/2/22

G. R. S. III-2] 59 C.274.

General and Revenue
Secretariat. File No. of 19

Serial
No.

I do not see that the proposals involve any reduction on the whole. The proposition, as presented by the Director, is that his Department should get annually from 1922-23 Rs.1,75,000 against Rs.1,87,50 allowed in the budget estimates for the current year. These figures require some corrections before they can be adopted for comparing the present position with the new proposition. The present budget grant of Rs.1,83,000 x includes the following items which -- the Director has omitted for reasons noted below against the respective items:

x As in Budget		1,86,000
Deduct Grant for estt. of Regr.of ~~Sh.~~ t Stock Companies		3,000
Balance for I.& C.Deptt.		1,83,000

One-third pay of the Director of Mines & Geology	Rs. 8,000	Apparently it is considered that this is no a proper charge to the Deptt. of I. & C.
One-third of the cost of the Establishment of the Director of Mines & Geology	Rs. 1,108	-do.-
Chemical and Industrial Research Board	Rs. 6,000	The Dr. omits this iten here and wants the me money to be found from the budget of the Economic Conference.
Subvention to Mysore Pharmaceuticals..	Rs. 2,000	The Dr. wants to omit this here and states that if it should be i cluded, an equivalent grant should be added to his proposition.
Total	Rs. 17,108	or say Rs.17,000 in round figures.

The grant allowed for the current year that can be compared with the cost of the re-organization is Rs.1,83,000 - Rs. 17,000 = Rs.1,66,000. The annual :t the Director asks for from the next year is

NOTE—Contn. sheet

58

C.274.

Serial
No.

is Rs.1,75,000. It will thus be seen that the proposals do not result in any reduction at all on the whole. On the other hand, there is an increase of about Rs.9,000 or more, if maximum rates of pay are given to some of the officers as proposed by th

Director.

It is true that there are some items of reductions but the savings have been wholly diverted for other purposes. The Financial Department will welcome the ~~pre~~ proposition if it is limited to the resumption of savings alone.

There is one other point to which I should invite particular attention. I refer to the recurring losses that are being incurred on the running of the following factories:

The Concerns a
not intended to be
solely profit-earning
means.

1. Central Industrial Workshop.
2. Soap Factory.
3. Weaving Factory.
4. Industrial Depot.
5. Arts & Crafts Workshop.

The average annual loss of these concerns in the past has been about Rs.50,000. This loss is part of the cost of the Department of Industries an Commerce and no re-organisation of the Department c be considered complete if it overlooks this importa factor.

The appointment of an Industrial Engineer on Rs.400-30/1-700 is proposed. The amount availab

for

Either this appt. or that
other offr in Asst. may
perhaps be deferred for the
present

for being advanced as loans for purchase of machinery in the next few years will be extremely limited and in such circumstances, I am not sure if there will be sufficient work for a specialist of this kind.

It is also proposed to increase the pay of the Industrial Chemist and the Superintendent of the Central Industrial Workshop. The Soap Factory is proposed to be transferred to private enterprize ~~working at a loss~~ and the money available for chemical researches is small or may even be nil. The Central Industrial Workshop has yet to justify its ~~significance~~ existence as a commercial concern. --- Whether it is right, in such circumstances, to increase the pay of the officers in charge of these concerns has seriously to be doubted.

15/7/22

Perhaps if the Cost is fixed at Rs 150,000 per annum as suggested by the member the reorganisation ~~Cost~~ would be unobjectionable

15/7.

1st Member, That is my idea, & the Director has to guarantee profit for Commercial Concerns

17/7

To the Ch. Secy with Compliments..
[The question is before the Council]

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

This, if approved, be included in the agenda for the next meeting

ky
18/2

Demai/.

20/2

Included
21/2

Subject.

Reorganization of the Industries an
Commerce Department.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The scheme may now be referred to the Finance Special Committee

25/2/22

General Secretary with compliments

25/2/22

25/2

A.S. Please put up draft.

25/2

Extract from the First Interim Report of the Special Committee (Finance)

Now coming to the Departmental staff and the minimum grant required for the department of Industries and Commerce, Mr. D'Souza's original proposals submitted to Government with his D.O. of 25th January 1922 involved an expenditure of --- Rs.1,75,000 as against the current year's budget grant of Rs.1,87,500. As the result of further discussion and cutting down, Mr. D'Souza has agreed to the following enonomies:--

(i) To reduce the Gazetted Staff from 12 to 10 and to have only 2 Superintendents of Industries in place of 4 originally proposed by him.

(ii) To have 4 Mechanics in lieu of 8 men asked for peripatetic work.

(iii) To reducing by Rs.200 per mensem the cost of clerical establishment.

(iv) To abolish the Commercial and Industrial Museum

(v) To substantially reduce grants for contingencies and other fluctuating items and for experimental industries.

As the result of these reductions it is found that the grant of Rs.1,75,000 asked for by Mr. D'Souza, will stand reduced to Rs.1,13,000 x

x Vide details in enclosure

The Committee is of opinion that the above revised proposals are suitable on the whole and may be approved with the following further modifications:--

(1) In view of the restricted grant that can be placed at the disposal of the Department, the Director of Industries and Commerce will not have sufficient work and should be given the work of some other department in addition, to keep him fully engaged.

(2) For the same reason the post of a Personal Assistant to the Director is not necessary and may be abolished.

(3) No increase of pay over the existing rate need be be given to any member of the Gazetted Staff.

(4) The post of Technical Assistant to the Inspector General of Education, when transferred to the Department of the Industries and Commerce along with the control of the Technical Education, will carry the same pay as at present.

(5) The new Superintendent, Industrial and Commercial Intelligence, may be given the fixed pay of Rs.250/- in lieu of the progressive rate of pay proposed by Mr. D'Souza.

(6) A grant not exceeding Rs.10,000 may be given for experimental industries out of the profits earned by concerns under the management of the Director.

The above retrenchment and economies will bring down the total cost of reorganisation to Rupees One Lakh as against the Budget Grant of Rs.1,87,500

"Extract"

Secretary,
Special Committee (Finance).

62

Enclosure to Mr.D'Souza's letter to the Chairman,
dated 23rd March 1922.

Direction.

Salaries	Rs.58,193-$\frac{1}{3}$
Establishment including clerical and menials. ..	13,683
Scholarships ..	6,000
T.A. (officers)[1.] (Establishment)[2.]	6,000 1. 6,000 2.
Collection and compilation of statistics. ..	6,000
Contingencies ..	6,000
Minor industries capital account.	1,500 101876 1/3
-do- Revenue account.	3,000
Museums	1,000
Weaving Demonstrations .	6,000
	Rs.1,13,376-$\frac{1}{3}$

Sd.P.G.D'Souza,

Director,
23-3-22.

"Copy"

Secretary.
Special Committee-Finance

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191 .

Strictly Confidential

Serial No.

Spl. 180 dated 12th April 22.

Reorganization of the Industries & Commerce Dept

Returned with compliments with a copy ~~of the~~ of the Special Committee's recommendations regarding the Reorganization of the I.& C. Department.(Extracted from the First Interim Report submitted to Government

" By Order ",

B. Sreenivasa Iyengar

Secretary, Special Committee-Finance.

48

General Secretary.)

1st member)

12/4

5505-256
12.4.22

1-4-22

The case may perhaps be considered in Council

12/4

1st member).

5748-170
21.4.22

Yes. Subj. to Dewan's approval

21.4.'22

Dewan) Yes.

22/4.

24/4

24/4/22

22/4

To Genl Secy with Complts

24/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Clerical Establishment

No.	Designation	Scale	Amount	Remarks
1	Manager	80-4-100	95	
2	Statistical Clerks	50-40	90	
2	Correspondence Clerks	35 each	70	
1	From & To Clerk	35	35	
1	Recordkeeper	45	45	
1	Assistant Recordkeeper	30	30	
1	Librarian	40	40	
1	Accountant	70	70	
1	Loans Clerk	70	70	
1	Accounts Clerk	50	50	
1	Stenographer	50-4-70	65	
(1)	Do.	35-3-50	41 1/4	
1	Typist	40	40	
1	Draughtsman	60	60	
2	District Clerks	30-1-35	67 1/2	

Total Clerical — 868 3/4

Add menial establishment per month — 265

Total per month — 1133 3/4

Total per year — 13,605

Appd in Council
4/5/22

Director
4-5-22

Note on the Re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department.

The grant in the budget for the current year 1921-22 towards the expenses of the Department is Rs. 1,86,000, to which subsequently an additional grant of Rs. 4,500 has since been sanctioned making the total budget allotment for the year Rs. 1,90,500. This grant, however, includes expenditure on departments that are not really under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce and are not properly debitable, except for account purposes, to this Department. The total of this amount is Rs. 20,108 of whcih details are, namely

1. Debitable to the salary of the Director of Mines and Geology. ...	Rs. 8,000
2. Establishment of the Director of Mines and Geology.	Rs. 1,108
3. Amount provided for the Research Board.	Rs. 6,000
4. Subvention to Pharmaceuticals.	Rs. 2,000
5. Amount provided for the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	Rs. 3,000
	Rs. 20,108

2. The actual budget allotment of the Department of Industries @@ is therefore Rs. 1,65,892/- distributed as follows:-

1. Direction and Establishment charges.	Rs. 94,892
2. Scholarships, Travelling allowances, Compilation of Statistics and contingencies.	Rs. 30,000
3. Demonstration and Experimental works.	Rs. 41,000
	Rs. 1,65,892

3. The present Director first submitted his proposals for the re-organisation of the Department with his letter dated 7th December 1921 and has since modified them in another letter dated 25th January 1922. The proposals made by him in these two letters under the main heads are as follows:-

Original proposals. (7-12-1921)		Subsequent proposals. (25-1-1922)	
1. Salaries.	82,269	1. Salaries.	69,293 1/3
Establishment.	20,115	Establishment.	17,304
2. Scholarships, Trav. allowances, Compilation ~~work~~ of Statistics and contingencies.	37,500	2. Scholarships. Trav. Allces, Compilation of Statistics & contingencies.	37,500
3. Experimental works.	42,842	3. Experimental ~~xx~~ works.	50,902 2/3
	1,82,726		1,75,000

4. According to the letter of the Secretary, Special Finance Committee, the Director is reported to have written to the Chairman of the Finance Committee agreeing to reduce his total requirements to Rs. 1,13,376 1/3 as against Rs. 1,75,000 proposed by him in his letter to Government of the 25th January 1922, involving a total reduction of Rs. 61,624. The details for this reduction are explained by the Secretary and consist of the following:-

(a) A reduction in the number of Superintendents from 4 to 2 and in the number of Mechanics from 8 to 4.

(b) Reduction in establishment charges of about Rs. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~200~~ 2400 per annum

(c) Savings of Rs. 7,500 on Scholarships, Travelling Allowance Compilation of Statistics and Contingent grants.

(d) Reduced expenditure to the ~~and~~ extent of Rs. 39,402 on Experimental and Demonstration Factories.

5. The main groups of expenditure as suggested by the -- Director in his letter to the Chairman of the Special Finance Committee and as finally approved by the Special Committee in their resolution are as follows:-

Suggested by the Director.		Recommended by the Spl. Fin. Com.	
1. Salaries.	58,193 1/3	1. Salaries.	47,993 1/3
Establishment	13,683	Establishment	13,683
2. Scholarships, T.A., Compilation of Statistics and Contingencies.	30,000	2. Scholarships, T.A. Compilation of Statistics and contingencies.	30,000
3. Demonstration & ~~Experi~~ Experimental Work	11,500	3. Demonstration & Experimental work.	10,000
Total	1,13,376 1/3		

6. The details of the main groups of the first and second -- proposals of the Director and the final recommendations of the - Committee are given in a statement appended herewith.

7. The Committee recommend that the grant of Rs. 10,000 recommended by them for experimental and Demonstration works should come out out of the profits of the concerns under the management of the -- Director. In his latest letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 27th April 1922, Mr. D'Souza says that this is not - possible and that a provision of Rs. 20,000 will be necessary for the purpose.

8. In regard to the other recommendations of the Committee, viz., "that there is no need for a Personal Assistant to the -- Director and that no increase of pay need be sanctioned to any member of the gazetted staff and that the Superintendent of the Industrial and Commercial Intelligence should get a fixed pay of Rs. 250/- instead of the progressive ~~xxxxxxxx~~ rate of pay suggested by the Director, the Director requests for an opportunity to -- explain the requirements of the Department before the subject is taken up for final consideration.

8. The Special Finance Committee recommend that the annual - grant for the Industrial and Takaviloans should be limited to the amounts well within the actual recoveries annually made by the -- Department. A statement showing the amounts actually drawn from the Treasury since the commencement of the Takavi advances and the recoveries made in the principal and interest up to date is enclosed. The statement shows that the receipts during the past year on account of principal and interest are over Rs. 82,000 and up to the end of February during the current year they amount to Rs. 57,000.

10. In regard to the transfer of Technical Education to the Industries and ~~xxxxxxx~~ Commerce Department, the Special Finance Committee seem to have changed their recommendations as contained

in the present resolution. In this resolution they suggest that the Technical ~~Education~~ Assistant to the Inspector General of Education should be transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce for the control of Technical Education on his present -- pay. But, in their progress report for the week ending 15th April they have stated as follows:-

> "The control of technical Education may remain with the Inspector General of Education and the contemplated transfer of it t the Industries and Commerce Department may be given up."

11. The questions that arise in connection with the reorganisation of this department, are, therefore, as follows:-

(a) Whether the reduced establishment relating to direction, executive and ministerial as finally recommended by the Special Finance Committee is adequate for the future work of this Department.

(b) Whether it is necessary to consult the Director as proposed by him before final orders are passed on the recommendatio of the Special Finance Committee.

(c) Whether the control of Technical Education may be retained under the Inspector General of Education as recommended by the Committee in their last progress report dated 15th April 1922 or transferred to the Director of Industries & Commerce.

(d) Whether the Director may be permitted to utilise fully for takavi advances the total amount which may be recovered on account of arrears due under this head. The total amount of arrears still due to be collected is Rs. 3,90,000 and t average annual recoveries amount to between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 80,000.

(e) Whether it is sufficient to grant a sum of Rs. 10,000 for experimental and demonstration works, to be undertaken by the Department and whether this amount should be required to be found from the earnings of the Experimental and Demo tration factories, or

Whether it is necessary @@@ to grant an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 as required by the Director for this purpose.

12. The other questions that arise for consideration from the resolutions of the Special Finance Committee in regard to the Industries and Commerce Department and which may require to be dealt with when passing orders on the reorganisation of this department are as follows:-

(i) Whether the Soap Factory should be handed over to private

(b) whether the Art Workshop attached to the Department be closed.

(iii) Whether the Weaving Factory should be continued on a reduced scale purely for demonstration purposes and be made self-supporting, paying interest on capital.

(iv) Whether the Industrial Workshop be revalued and the workshop run on a self-supporting basis

(v) Whether, if the workshop is not found to be self-supporting for the next two half years, it may be closed down.

13. I have been in charge of the Industries and Commerce Department for the past six years and I think, I may with confidence give my definite opinion that it would be a mistake now owing to financial stringency to cut down on all sides the organisations set up. My own view in December was that we should give about 1½ lakhs, all told for the whole Department. Now, as the Director has himself cut down this figure to 1,13,000 his figure may be ~~adopted~~. Taken as the basis.

14. The points for orders may be disposed of as follows:-

(a) Soap Factory may be handed over.

(b) Art Workshop and the Industries Workshop should be combined, and run on commercial lines after revalueing (capital and revising methods of work.

(c) Weaving Factory should be for purely demonstration purposes as an Educational Institution.

My views on the organisation are already on record. ~~Now,~~ The reduction in the number of superintendents and Mechanics may be accepted.

The soap factory is to go and the Industrial Chemist's post -- under the altered circumstances requires consideration.

The Personal Assistant's post may go and the Director may be given an Office Manager.

Industrial Education is to go to the Department and the whole budget provision in the Education Budget is to be bodily transferred So, no new question arises.

The Director's proposals re. commercial work may be approved.

For Demonstration and Experiments, I think Rs. 10,000 is sufficient.

The total grant~~s~~ required according to these recommendations

recommendations will be.Rs. 107300.

3.5-22

Statement of loans sanctioned and amounts drawn from the Treasury and recoveries towards the loans.

Year.	Loans sanctioned.	Actual amount drawn from the Treasury.	Recoveries. Principal.	Recoveries. Interest.
1913-14.	96,796 4 0	55,528 12 0		
1914-15.	85,230 0 0	76,912 8 0	11,273 11 3	2,008 0 0
1915-16.	1,16,770 0 0	83,352 8 0	27,671 14 9	3,200 4 6
1916-17.	1,01,258 0 0	42,404 12 0	35,064 5 10	3552 11 8
1917-18.	2,61,553 0 0	1,85,520 8 0	41,342 2 9	4,344 1 1
1918-19.	1,07,100 0 0	93,029 4 0	36,004 12 4	6,992 5 9
1919-20.	2,16,200 0 0	1,23,468 10 10	61,741 12 9	10,439 15 10
1920-21.	55,130 0 0	76,122 2 1	70,697 15 6	11,943 10 3
1921-22 to the end of February 1922.	30,400 0 0	46,615 5 1	45,650 8 0	11,021 6 4
	10 ,70,437 4 0	7,82,954 6 0	3,29,447 3 2	54,492 7 10

Grand total. Rs. 3,83,939 0 0

Heads.	Budget.	As proposed on 7-12-1921.	As proposed on 25-1-1922.	Proposals forwarded to the Chairman of the Spl. Fin. Committee.	Recommendations of the Special Fin. Committee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scholarships.	8,500	8,500	8,500	6,000	6,000
Travelling Allowances.	12,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	12,000
Collection & Compilation of Statistics.	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Contingencies.	8.000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Total.	34,500	37,500	37,500	30,000	30,000

Demonstration and Experiment Grants.

Items.	Budget. 1921-22..	As proposed on 7-12-1921.	As proposed on 25-1-1922.	Proposals forwarded to the Chairman of the Spl. Fin. Committee.	Recommendations of the Special Fin. Committee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Industries					
Capital Account.	6,000	4,842	8,060 2/3	1,500	
Revenue Account.	2,000	3,000	7,842	3,000	
Industrial and Commercial Mueseum.					
Establishment.	2,484	2,484	2,484	To be abolished.	
Travelling allowances, purchase of goods & other ~~xxxxx~~ charges.	4,516	4,516	4,516		
	7,000	7,000	7,000	1,000	
Weaving.					
Establishment.	8,832	8,000	8,000		Rs. 10,000 to be given out of the profits earned by concerns under the management of the Director.
Travelling Allces.	2,500	2,500	2,500		
Wages, loans, yarn.	12,500	12,500	12,500		
Total. ...	23,832	23,000	23,000		
Deduct receipts	15,832	15,000	15,000		
	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	
Experimental Industries.					
Other experimental			{ Chemical {		

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G. R. S. 12]

WD 473—GPB—1,000—13-9-18

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

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*9. (a) If the views expressed by the Financial Secretary in any case, whether original or un-officially referred, are not accepted by the Member of Government in charge, or by the Dewan and Members of Council, as the case may be, the file containing the discussions shall be sent to the Financial Secretary a second time, in order to enable him, in cases in which he considers that the orders proposed to be issued are opposed to financial rules of Government or to recognised financial principles or for other reasons of a financial nature, are open to objection, to record a respectful representation to that effect, which will be placed by the Dewan before His Highness the Maharaja for consideration.

(b) All cases sent to the Financial Secretary under this rule should be treated as immediate and returned to the Department concerned within three days of receipt.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Financial Secretary to Government, under paragraph 9 * of the Government Order No. G. 17572-8—G. M. 676-17-1, dated 22nd June 1918.

By Order,

4-7-22
Chief Secretary to Government.

Attention is invited to the last para of my note of 15/2/22

5/7/22

180-182
6.7.22

(1st Member)

by
5/7/22

Forwarded with compliments to the Special Officer for further treatment.

8.7.22

Submitted to the First member:—

In accordance with the instructions of the First member I beg to submit a draft order relating to the re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Dept. together with a draft final not for consideration. I beg to state that in the draft order it is proposed ~~proposes~~ to transfer the powers of supervision over Industrial schools to the Supt., Chamarajendra Technical Institute and not to the Industrial Engineer as proposed in the Council Resolution for the following reasons:-

1. The Industrial Commission recommend that the Supt. of Industrial schools should possess "not only a thorough practical knowledge of modern methods of handicrafts and specialised experience in certain branches, but also the capacity to apply general principles to particular cases". page 111. ~~such a man can~~ They quote with approval the action taken by the Central Provinces Govt where the superintendent of the Nagpur school was placed in general control of all similar schools in the Province. The Commission consider that the schools might be used as very efficient agencies for the improvement of the cottage industries of India ~~the State~~ and the action of the Govt. in transferring these schools to the control of the Dept. of Industries would also seem to have been taken with the same end in view. ~~It therefore~~ As the Supt. of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute is the only officer in the State who can claim to have knowledge of "modern methods of handicraft" ~~and the proposal to~~ and it is necessary that the technical efficiency of the schools sho be raised before they can be expected to influence cottage industries this proposal is made in the draft order

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of 21-22
L.p.

object Govt. had in view in transferring the Industrial Schools to the Dept. may have as large a chance of realisation as possible.

No orders regarding the allocation of the staff in the Draft order are made except in the case of the Industrial Chemist to which Mr. S.G. Sastri is declared to ~~[illegible]~~ be appointed as soon as his present engagement terminates. Proposals are called for from the Director as no details are available in the file. In case they are received in the sealed cover they may be embodied in the draft if there is no objection.

If the draft order meets with the approval of the Member it may be submitted to the Dewan before further action is ordered.

CRS
4/8/22

1681-196
21.8.22

1559
2/9/22

Have gone into the draft G.O. put up, the D.N. as well as the note above and also discussed them in detail with Mr. Runganadha Rao, Saheb. I think the G.O. & the D.N. are suitable. In one point there is a variance with the recommendation of the Council & the reason for this has been explained.

May be circulated
to Dewan. [illegible]
21.8.22
Concurrence [illegible]
[illegible] 8 . 990;

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of 1921-22

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

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Serial No.

1558

I cannot say whether the Supdt. Chama-rajendra Institute will be able to look after the organisation, development and inspection of lacquer ware schools in addition to his duties as a Supdt. of an important technical school which requires his constant presence at the school. Besides the head quarters will be at Mysore whilst the Director of Industries is stationed at Bangalore. The Director of Industries & the Supdt. of the Chamarajendra Institute may be consulted before passing final orders in the matter. In the mean time orders may be issued in accordance with the Council resolution & the question now raised may be further investigated. If it is found that the Supdt. of the Chamarajendra Institute can very well be entrusted with the work now proposed for him without in any way affecting the efficiency of the school, a separate order modifying the order that might be passed now may be issued.

[illegible]

14/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Dewan) — (this item
Issue Continuous
(1st members) [illegible] [illegible] cons'd. [illegible]

G

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

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Serial No.

1951-90
5.9.22

I have no objection to the item ~~[illegible]~~ being further considered separately. Revised drafts, missing at the item are now put up.

Rue
7-9-22.

Submitted

Revised draft order and a revised final note are submitted for consideration. The date from which the order shd come into effect may ~~[illegible]~~ be entered in the ~~[illegible]~~ space provided for it in page 8 of the draft order.

9/9

D.O. & G.O. have been revised

Rue
11-9-22

Signed fair note to placed on file

12-9-22

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:—

Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department.

These papers relate to the subject of the reorganization of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

2. The Department was last reorganized in Government Order No.1090-140/I & C.48-17-1 dated 1st August 1917. Since this date however, the report of the Industrial Commission has been publishe and Departments of Industries have been established in different provinces in British India. The adoption of a national policy of industrial improvement, advocated in the report of the Commission, i being pursued with energy in all Provinces, as the subject of Industrial Development has been transferred to popular control. The general industrial revival all over the country requires a suitabl adaptation of the organization in our department also, so that the future activities of the Department may be directed along the lin of greatest promise for the industrial advancement of the State.

3. The working of the Department has disclosed defects in its constitution which it is necessary to remedy. Although the Depa ment has been able to render assistance to private enterprise in establishment of small organised industries, it has had very littl influence in the improvement of cottage industries. This is chi ly due to the fact that the industrial schools which form the mos suitable agency for improvement in the technical efficiency of th artisans have remained under the control of the Education Depart Government have already passed orders directing the transfer of these schools to the control of the Industries and Commerce Depar ment and it is necessary that the Department should be equipped a suitable supervising staff qualified to raise the training aff

cd

afforded in the schools to a higher standard.

4. The Special Finance Committee, to whom these papers were referred have recommended that the expenditure on the Department may be restricted to Rs.1,00,000/- per annum. The Council are of opinion that large economies may be effected by the abolition of the Commercial Section in the Department. The direction of industrial development will largely be determined by the trade of the State and both for the purpose of fostering and developing the organised industries in the future and for the creation of business organisations to extend the market for the products of Cottage Industries, it is necessary that questions relating to trade should be investigated by the Director himself. Moreover, so long as the Director happens to be an administrative officer, to whom sufficient expert assistance will be provided to enable him to deal with the technical portion of his work, it will be unnecessary to continue a separate Commercial Section under a highly paid Deputy Director, as all trade questions may be directly dealt with by the Head of the Department himself with the assistance of a subordinate officer.

5. The system of recruitment of staff for the department also needs revision and simplification. The staff of the Department consists of some officers borrowed from the Public Works Department, of others entertained temporarily - each on special terms - and certain other officers appointed on the scales of pay laid down in the order of 1st August 1917. The Council are of opinion that it is advisable to fix, with some definiteness, the number of officers required for the Department at present and in the near future.

6. The present Director has submitted several proposals for the reorganization of the Department and has also placed his views before the Special Finance Committee. According to the letter of the Secretary, Special Finance Committee, the Director is reported to hav written to the Chairman of the Special Finance Committee, agreeing to reduce his total requirements to Rs.1,13,376 1/3 as against Rs.1,75,000/ proposed by him in his letter to Government dated 25th January 1922. The main heads of expenditure, as suggested by the Director in his

his letter to the Chairman of the Special Finance Committee and as finally approved by the latter, are as follows:-

Suggested by the Director.		Recommended by the Special Financ Committee.	
1. Salaries. ... Establishment.	Rs.58,193 1/3. Rs.13,683.	1. Salaries. ... Establishment.	Rs.47,993 1/3. Rs.13,683.
2. Scholarships, travelling allowances, compilation of statistics and contingencies. ...	Rs.30,000.	2. Scholarships, travelling allowances, compilation of statistics and contingencies. ...	Rs.30,000.
3. Demonstration and Experimental Works.	Rs.11,500.	3. Demonstration and Experimental Works. ...	Rs.10,000.
Total.	Rs.1,13,376.	Total.	Rs.1,01,676.

7. The subject was discussed in Council at its meeting on the 4th May 1922 and the following resolution was recorded:-

"The organisation of the Department may be fixed as follows:-

Director.	Rs.1,400.
Industrial Engineer who will be Technical Advisor to the Director and in charge of Technical Education.	Rs. 400-30-
Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence.	Rs. 200-20-
Industrial Chemist.	Rs. 400.
Superintendent of Central Industrial Workshop.	Rs. 200-20-
Textile Assistant.	Rs. 200-20-
Superintendents of Industries.	
one on	Rs. 200-20-
one on	Rs. 150-15-
Six Mechanics.	Rs. 50- 5-
Four Fitters.	Rs. 40- 2-
Commercial Accountant. ...	Rs. 225.
Commercial Assistant.	Rs. 150-10-
Ministerial and Menial Establishment (including District Staff) to be reduced to ...	Rs.13,605 as list att ed.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Subordinate staff including travelling allowance, contingencies etc.	Rs. 6,000 a

Scholarships

Scholarships, travelling allowances, contingencies etc.	Rs.30,000
Lumpsum grant for demonstration and experimental work.	Rs. 6,000.

Posts not provided for above will be abolished (except in the case of those working under contracts for specific terms, who may be given the option of terminating their contracts earlier)."

8. The question was again considered, at my instance, on 1st July 1922 with reference to the proposed pay of the Industrial Chemist ar it was decided as follows:-

> "The scale of salaries already proposed may be modified to the extent of fixing the pay of Industrial Chemist at Rs.400-50-700 and Mr. Shastry may be confirmed on Rs.450/- in this grade on the expiry of his present agreement."

9. The total annual cost of the Department in accordance with the resolutions of the Council will be Rs.1,17,595/- as against the budget provision of Rs.1,86,000/- for the year 1921-22 involving a saving of Rs.68,405/- per annum.

10. The Special Finance Committee have made various recommendations in regard to the Industrial Workshops, the Weaving Factory, the Art Workshop and the Soap Factory.

(a) The question of the Central Industrial Workshop is being considered separately.

(b) The Committee recommend that the demonstration section of the Weaving Factory may be retained but that its commercial section may be restricted as far as possible. It is, however, necessary to maintain the commercial section in regard to the Weaving Factory, as the problems which require solution before the hand-loom industry ca be developed, relate not only to the introduction of improved applia ces, but also involve commercial questions such as the supply of raw material, the adoption of suitable patterns and designs and the creation of agencies for finding markets. The products of the Weaver come into competition with the goods turned out by large organised industries and it is therefore necessary that this question should b solved before any effectual improvement can be effected.

(c) In regard to the Art Workshop, the Special Finance Committe recommend that as it is working at a loss it may be closed or handed over to private enterprise. The Council are of opinion that it is desirable to keep the Art Workshop for sometime longer. The main object with which the Art Workshop was started was not to work it on commercial conditions but to restore the higher craftsmanship which was formerly in existence and it will be impossible to expect a regeneration in the Art Industries of the State, if our art craftsmen have to depend on the ordinary bazaar dealers for the disposal of their goods. The Industrial Commission recommend that Art Institut

Institutes may be established so that opportunity may be afforded f the improvement of the skill of workmen and suggest that by a wider business organisation it should be possible to create a demand for goods of high quality. The Council are of opinion that it is advis ble to retain the Art Workshop for sometime longer under Government control and that the Art Institute may be utilised as a Depot for th disposal of the goods. The Director will be requested to examine t possibility of developing a market for these articles in other parts of India and outside.

11. The Council are of opinion that the supervision of Industrial Schools may be entrusted to the Industrial Engineer. The Industri Commission consider that the Industrial Schools may be employed as efficient agencies for the development of cottage industries and one of the objects underlying the transfer of control over Industrial E cation to the Director of Industries was the utilisation of these schools for raising the level of work among our Cottage Industries It therefore appears to be a matter of some importance to entrust supervision over these schools to an officer who has a knowledge o modern methods of handicraft and who is competent by previous tra to materially improve the technical efficiency of our Industrial Schools. It is a matter for consideration whether the efficienc these schools may not be improved by entrusting the supervision them to the Superintendent of the Chamarajendra Technical Instit rather than to the Industrial Engineer who is not likely to have special knowledge of modern handicrafts. This question will, h be considered again and submitted for the gracious orders of His Highness. Meanwhile a draft order embodying the resolutions of Council, as recorded at present, is submitted and may be gracious approved.

11th September 1922.

MEMBER OF CO~~UNC~~

Submitted to His Highness.

These papers relate to the re-organisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

2. Soon after my return from foreign deputation in February 1920, I took up the question of the re-organisation of the Department as I perceived that the Department had been reduced to a condition of stagnant inefficiency owing to a variety of causes. When departments of Industries were being started in provinces in British India as a result of the recommendations of the Industrial -- Commission, it was unfortunate that our department, which was organised on lines fully endorsed later on by the Commission, should have been reduced to a state of inefficiency. I considered that a re-organisation of the Department was not only necessary in order to infuse fresh activity into it, but also that some of the defects which had characterised its previous organisation may be remedied.

3. The Department had hitherto confined itself mainly to the popularisation of Power Driven Machinery for carrying on agricultural operations and centred its attention mostly on what may be -- called "Smaller Industrial Establishments." Cottage Industries -- had been severely left alone except in the case of hand-loom -- weaving, in which, however, no real attempts at developing the industry were made besides that of introducing improved appliances. The Commercial problems connected with the manufacture and sale of hand-woven goods had not been tackled. The proportion of Cottage Industrial Workers in the State is so large, that is to say, about 84% of the total industrial population, that it is necessary that the local Industries Department should consider means for their betterment as one of the first items in its programme. I realised that serious attempts can only be made through Industrial Schools and in the Education Memorandum, the question of transferring the control of Industrial Schools to the Department of Industries was -- first raised. This has since been ordered by Government. The work

in the schools will have to be raised to a higher level of technical efficiency and the Cottage Industrial Workers influenced through the Schools.

3. Another reason necessitating a re-organisation of the Department was the need for fixing a permanent cadre. The staff of the Department consisted of some officers borrowed from the Public Works Department, of others entertained temporarily, each on special terms, and certain other officers appointed on scales of pay laid down in the previous order re-organising the Department. It was necessary to fix with some definiteness the number of Officers required for carrying on the work of the Department in order to simplify recruitment and the scales of pay.

4. As the present Director of Industries is an administrative Officer who is provided with expert assistance for carrying on technical work, there is no need to continue the Commercial -- section as all questions connected with Trade and Commerce will be investigated by the Director himself. It is possible to effect large economies in this direction without affecting, in any manner, the real efficiency of the Department.

5. These questions have since been considered in Council along with the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee. The cadre of the Department is proposed to be reduced to 10 Officers as against 19 in view of the need for economy and the cost of the entire establishment proposed in the Council Resolution is Rs. 1,17,595 as against Rs. 1,86,000, the budget grant for 1921-22 effecting a saving of about Rs. 68,400 per annum.. Although large reductions are proposed to be made in the strength of the Department, its essential activities will not be curtailed and the Department will be fully able under its present organisation to carry on the lines of work laid down in the Order. This question of the

Draft for approval page 7

re-organisation of

re-organisation of the Department has several times been discussed i the Council and the lines on which it is now proposed to be carried out as embodied in the draft order, have been carefully considered by me and may be graciously approved.

Draft for approval

Bangalore,
16th Septr. 1922.

8 SEP 1922

No 209
18-9-22

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders
of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Re-organization of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

305

Order.

KRW

11/10/22

Pl office
2. Genl secy
May issue Early

12 OCT 1922

[illegible]

C 294 of 21-22.

G. R. S. III-2.]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 192

Serial
No.

Reorganisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders $\frac{\text{before}}{\text{after}}$ issue of orders.* (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 or the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

11/10

Chief Secretary to Govt.

Through the Secretary to Government,
General Department

14/10/22

3245-264
17.10.22

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL Seen
order with ~~[illegible]~~ issue now
15.10.22

2404
[illegible]-10-22

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 17/10

THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Issue orders

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

The General Secretary, with Compliments.

WD 923—GPB—500—3-11-21

Recd 5 pm 23/10/22

A.S. Urgent 23/10/22

23/10

Seen 24/10/22

WD 243—GPB—1,000—24-3-22

20355

D 1847

REPLY

(*To be written on this margin.*)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated. 22nd. October. 1922

The Industries and Commerce Department re-organization order should issue and proposals for the allocation of office worked up without delay.

22. 10

The General Secretary to Government,
with compliments.

A. S.

To 23/10/22

MB 23/10

24 OCT 1922
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

24/10.

Submitted.
The file containing the draft G.O. has not yet been received with orders.

24.10.22

The file is with the Spl. Officer. Please get it & issue orders today. The 1st member will discuss personally with the Dr. the question of allocation.

MB 24/10

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

Dom C File No. 121 of 1922

Serial No.

Fl 629-22 Dft and fair Com municating the orders issued vide financial Secy's note D 5-7 1290 / 5th-2-22.

√

W. Dg ~~BM~~ / 25/10 (U/O Fl Secy)

26/10/22

Issue mull
28/10/22

To Comptroller
No. H 1837
28/10/22

1 Je 2633-92 d 24-10-22

To

The Director I and C
Comptroller to Govt through Fl Sec
Deputy Commissioners of Districts
Other Heads of Departments
Compiler Mysore Gazette

Passes orders on the reorganisation of the Industries and Commerce Departm

These papers may be ~~recorded~~ printed if approved, together with a copy of the order after its receipt.

The number & designation of the officer or officers & other staff of the Chamarajendra Tech. Inst. & other indu

NOTE—Contn. sheet

R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

I&C File No. 121 of 1922

Serial No.	
	institutions have not been referred to in the present orders of reorganization. This is for consideration.
	The proposals for allocation are awaited. ~~[illegible]~~
	SRy 1.11.22
	May be recorded.

These are separate matters which are to be proposed to deal with separately.

1/11

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
2 NOV 1922
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. shee

D. O. CC 15

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Bangalore, 29th August 1921

My dear Matthan,

I am in receipt of your letter No. 1063/CB dated the 26th August 1921, asking for my views about the Reorganisation of the Department. I am just now busy with the Administration Report which will take me two or three days more to finish. I shall look into the Reorganisation question at the end of this week and hope to write to you early next week.

5
30/8

Yours sincerely,

A. Balasundaram

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.

No. 1063/CB.

the 26th August

My dear Balasundaram Iyer

You are aware that the question of the Reorganisation of the Industries and Commerce Department has been for some time past engaging the consideration of Government. I am desired to request you to be so good as to favour Government with your views and proposals in the matter including the question of the Commerce Section and the position and status of Mr. K.H. Ramayya.

Yours sincerely

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq
Director of Industries and Commerce.

No. 1602/CP
Dt 15.9.21

To

The Director of I. & C.

Sri G. M. B. Ramaswamaiya
15/9/21

My dear Mr. Balasundaramiyer

Kindly refer to your D.O. no. CC 16 dated 29th August 1921 and let me know when the information on the subject of Reorganization of Industries and Commerce Deptt., called for, may be expected ~~to be received~~ in this Office

Yours Sincerely.

15.9.21
Genl. Secy. to Govt.

15/9/21

D. O.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Bangalore, 15th September 1921

15/9/21

My dear Ramaswamaiya,

Your letter No. 1602/CB dated the 15th September 1921. I am sorry I have not been able to deal with the question of the Re-organization of the Department as early as I expected owing to my having had to visit - Shimoga urgently. I am now taking up the subject and hope to have a note ready in the course of a week.

Yours sincerely,

C.S. Balasundaram

B. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L.

C.B. 1253

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUSTRIES"

In reply please refer to
No. CC.16/3

ENCL. No. Eleven pp

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, IN MYSORE.

Confidential

Bangalore 28th Septr: 1921.
30

FROM

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER, Esq., B. A.,
Offg. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

To Ch. Secy
into Complete.
Im 30.9.21.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Please [illegible]
submit [illegible]

SIR,

In continuation of my D.O.No:CC.16-2 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith my proposals on the re-organisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce together with a Proposition Statement (not verified by the Comptroller) and an organisation chart.

I have the honour to

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CSBalasundaramiyer
Offg: Director.

N O T E

The General Policy and the scope of work of the Industries a Commerce Department have been laid down by Government in their or No. G. 4231-78/GM. 55-12-115 dated 30th January 1913 and Governme Order No. 1090-140/I & C 48-17-1 dated 1st August 1917. Since th orders were passed the Report of the Indian Industrial Commissio has been issued in 1918 and Chapter XXI of the Report discusses t functions of Provincial Departments of Industries to which the De partment in the State is very similar. In pursuance of the orde on this Report Departments of Industries have been constituted in various Provinces of British India. A brief summary of their organisation is appended to the Proceedings of the Second Conferenc of the British Indian Directors of Industries held at Cawnpore i November 1920. An examination of the organisation of those Depar ments discloses many points of resemblance with ours. In almost all the Departments there is a Headquarters Staff consisting of t Administrative Officers and certain Experts who would be placed i charge of definite lines of work directly under the Director and the District Staff to look after installations and Industries in moffusil stations scattered over the Province. Our organisation is also somewhat similar. Among functions that should properly devolve on the Department are the inspection of factories under the Factories regulation and the administration of law relating t Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

What has now to be done is to fix with some definiteness the number of Officers required for the Department at present an in the near future and to simplify the recruitment and the - scales of pay. At present our staff consists of some officers borrowed from the Public Works Department and of others entertained temporarily each on special terms and certain others on certain scales of pay laid down in the order of 1st August 1917. The Scale laid down in the order of 1st August 1917 has not been fully worked upto and that scale does not provide for the contingency of officers being placed on special work such as in charge of factories and so on.

Another

Another necessary feature in the organisation is to provide facilities for the loan of officers to private capitalists either for longer or shorter periods to organise private enterprise and to be in charge of installations for a certain number of years. This has been recognised by Government vide Government Order No. 2097-145/G.M. 55-12-239 dated 2nd September 1913. I think it is a good policy to encourage officers of the Department to enter private enterprise in this manner and preferably even as a permanent measure so that in course of time we shall have a number of trained men in charg of various Industrial enterprises assisting private capital and managing concerns successfully. In pursuance of this - policy the Government have recently permitted Mr. B. Sitaram char, to retire from Service and join a private syndicate and have lent the services of Mr. S. V. Ramaswami, to the Mysore Premier Metal Factory Ltd., for a year. The scale laid down in the order of 1st August 1917 also requires modification b cause the salaries are not quite adequate and there must be provision for a reasonable flow of promotion.

Taking all these factors into consideration, I would su gest the following proposals for the re-organisation of the partment. I have examined the proposals sent by Mr. V. Rar swamiengar in his letter No. 67/Govt. dated the 15th January 1920 and the main lines of his proposals seem to be quite - sound. My proposals however differ in some details from hi

The Director will be the Administrative head of the De ment. There will be a Deputy Director of the Industrial Section who will be a Technical Officer to advise the Direc in all matters regarding Industrial Machinery, Equipment &c He will be in charge of the Bureau of Industrial informatic and will be responsible to prepare handbooks, bulletins &c. Industrial subjects, in collaboration wherever necessary, w other officers. The Deputy Director will also be in charg

Industrial Education assisted in regard to details by th
Inspector and the Assistant Inspector. The General Assi
ant will be a Personal Assistant to the Director and will
also assist the Director in regard to the Business and Co
cial organisations of the various concerns. He will be
ponsible to collect information about minor Cottage Indus
and their business organisations and will be responsible
the investigation of Takavi Loans. It is necessary to
a Qualified accountant attached to the Office who will a
assist the Director in the audit of the accounts of the
cerns worked by Government and who will also be well con
with Government rules. For the present we may get this
from amongst the Superintendents of the Comptroller's Of
Attached to the Headquarters there will be a number of o
Expert Officers who will be in charge of work assigned t
in accordance with their designations. It is necessar
have a good Chemist equipped with a suitable laboratory
undertaking various kinds of investigations into Indust
problems. In view of the importance of the Mineral we
of Mysore, it is desirable to have also an Industrial G
attached to the Department at least for some years. H
deal particularly with mineral Industries. Experience
shown that the Department of Mines and Geology has int
itself more in general and scientific aspects of miner
ences rather than in the Commercial and Industrial ut
the minerals. A permanent Textile Assistant with a
Factory and a District Staff for Demonstration purpos
necessary in view of the fact that the Textile Indust
next to Agriculture ~~is~~ the largest Industry in the St
is also necessary to maintain a well-equipped worksho
present to deal with the repairs of machinery and to
the manufacture of the simpler kinds of machines as
the case till now. There must be provision to appo
officers to the charge of Experimental and Demonstrat

factories where such are started. The Metal Factory and the Arts Workshop was one of such Institutions and one Officer Mr. N. Lakshminarasimhaiya was in charge of them. He is now in charge of the Art Workshop and will have to continue in charge for sometime more. His position has not been defined till now and his place in the cadre has not been filled. It is necessary in future to treat such appointments as temporary or permanent additions to the cadre as the case may be. In regard to the District Staff, the scale of 1917 provides for 4 Superintendents and 4 Assistant Superintendents but that scale has not been fully followed. It seems desirable to modify this organisation somewhat and to have three Assistant Directors in charge of groups of Districts, as for instance - Mysore and Hassan : Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore : Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. These Officers will have to be recruited carefully and should ordinarily be graduates in Mechanical Engineering, who would be able to look after not only Mechanical Work of the Installations but would also have general culture and experience which will enable them to make enquiries into [illegible] and deal with other kinds of Industries, chiefly Cottage Industries &c in vogue in their respective circles. Each District will also have an Assistant Superintendent and a Mechanic to look after the local District Workshop, if there is one, and the various installations that may have been set up by private enterprise in the District. This staff will also be used for putting up fresh installations wher requisitioned by private capitalists. In regard to the Textil and other Industries it is necessary to have a subordinate staf of the grade of Assistant Superintendent, viz., a Dyeing Assistant, and 2 Weaving Inspectors for District work and there shoul be two places for men like a Pottery Expert to help the Tile Industry and so on.

Now that Industrial Education has been transferred to the Department of Industries under the orders on the Education

Education Memorandum, the Schools will have to be remodelled to a large extent and a certain number of schools have to be added on from time to time, and this work will require a good deal of attention and a special staff for this work will be necessary in addition to the provision made in Government - Order No. 11180-250/Edn. 498-20-1 of 25th May 1921 under - Technical Education to be transferred to the Industries and Commerce Department. This staff will consist of an Inspector and an Assistant Inspector - the Inspector being an Engineering Graduate and the Assistant Inspector a man experienced in Textile Work as these are the two main lines of work carried on in such schools. The Deputy Director, as already stated will be in direct charge of this section of the Department.

As regards recruitment, the Assistant Directors in charge of District work should be graduates well qualified in Mechanical Engineering as a rule. They may be recruited directly on Rs 150/- and kept on probation for a year and afterwards put into the regular grade of Rs 200 - Rs 500.

The place of Assistant Directors may also be open to very deserving men recruited from the lower grade of Assistant - Superintendents if any of them shows himself deserving of such advancement.

The appointment of Assistant Superintendents may be filled by recruitment of men who passout of the Mechanical Engineer-ing school and similar institutions not of college standing and by promotion from the class of Mechanics. It may be - - possible to recruit graduates in Mechanical Engineering also to this grade occasionally and give them accelerated promotion if they show themselves fit.

COMMERCIAL SECTION

We then come to the Commercial Section. This section is a Branch of the Department, but under the special orders of - Government, the Deputy Director is practically independent of permanent basis except in the case of any experts whose services may be entertained for a definite period of years on separate contracts. It seems to be that it would be an advantage if the staff of the Department with the exception of the Director are put on a non-pensionable basis subject to a scheme of Provident Fund somewhat on the lines of the Railway Provident Fund. This system will enable the officers of the Department seeking service under private Capitalists from time to time. The contributions may be fixed at One anna per rupee from the employee and half anna per rupee from the Government. A Government contribution of three pies was sanctioned in Government Order C. 29-30/I & C 215-18 dated the 2nd October 1919, but I am of opinion that this rate is too low and should be increased to six pies in the rupee. Even at this rate the contribution is less than one half of the pension and the margin between the two making full allowance for the contingencies to which the pension is liable. The Officers now in the Department entitled to pension may be allowed the option to retain their pension rights and the Provident rule may apply to the officials now on a temporary basis and to future recruits.

I might also add that it seems desirable to reward the services of any officer or employee of the Department by the award of bonus in case he has initiated or has been specially responsible for the development of any industry, the Government being the sole Judges as to the amount of such bonus to be given.

As regards the Ministerial and menial staff of the Department, this may be dealt with separately after the question of higher Executive staff is decided.

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USC)

The Staff will therefore be as follows -

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE

One Director ..	Rs 1,400
One General Assistant Director	200-25/1-500
One Deputy Director ..	400-30/1-700
One Inspector of Industries and Technical Education ..	200-25/1-500
One Assistant Inspector	75- 5/1-200
One Commercial Auditor	150-15/1-300

EXPERT STAFF

One Chemist One Industrial Geologist	Pay of these experts may vary between Rs 20 to Rs 700/- according to qualifications and terms to be settled in each case.
One Textile Assistant	200-25/1-500

Some other Experts such as Leather Expert, Glass Expert and so on to be added from time to time as conditions require.

One Superintendent of Workshop	200-25/1-500

Other Officers if any in charge of Experimental and Demonst tion factories - Rs 200-25/1-500 or as otherwise fixed.

DISTRICT STAFF

3 Assistant Directors to be in charge of Groups of Districts ..	200-25/1-500
8 Assistant Superintendents (Mechl).	75- 5 -200
5 " " (Textile and other Industries)	75- 5 -200
8 Assistant Mechanics or Mechanics	40- 5 - 70

Subsidiary staff of Fitters &c as at present.

COMMERCIAL SECTION

One Deputy Director	400 - 700
Four Commercial Assistants	150-10-250
one ~~Two~~ Probationer~~s~~	Rs 100 ~~each~~.

The enclosed proposition statement explains the Financial aspect of my proposals. It will be seen therefrom that the net excess will be only Rs 470/- per annum which is mainly due to the provisions made for supervising staff of Technical Education to be transferred to this Department from the Educatio Department. This is really a charge against the grants to b transferred from the Education Department. So far as the Industries and Commerce Department pure & simple is concerned a saving of nearly Rs 6,000/- per annum in the existing staff can be effected under the proposals now submitted.

The increase under Temporary establishment is due to the retention of one of the two existing Commercial Probationers for a year ~~or~~ more, till he is absorbed and also for the provision made for Mr. N. Lakshminarasimhaiya as Assistant Direct or for the Development of the Art Workshop so long as he is i charge of that work.

CS Balasundaraiyer

Offg. Director of Industri
and Commerce.

USC)27-9-21

IES & COMMERCE
0/-)

Commerce
Deputy Director Rs 400-700
Assisted by

Com. Assistant
Statistics and
publication
Rs 150-10-250

Com. Assistant
Bureau and
Museum
Rs 150-10-250

Com. Assistant
Company work
Rs 150-10-250

Com. Assistan
Trade organi-
sation Rs 150-

ndustrial
eologist
200-700

District Work

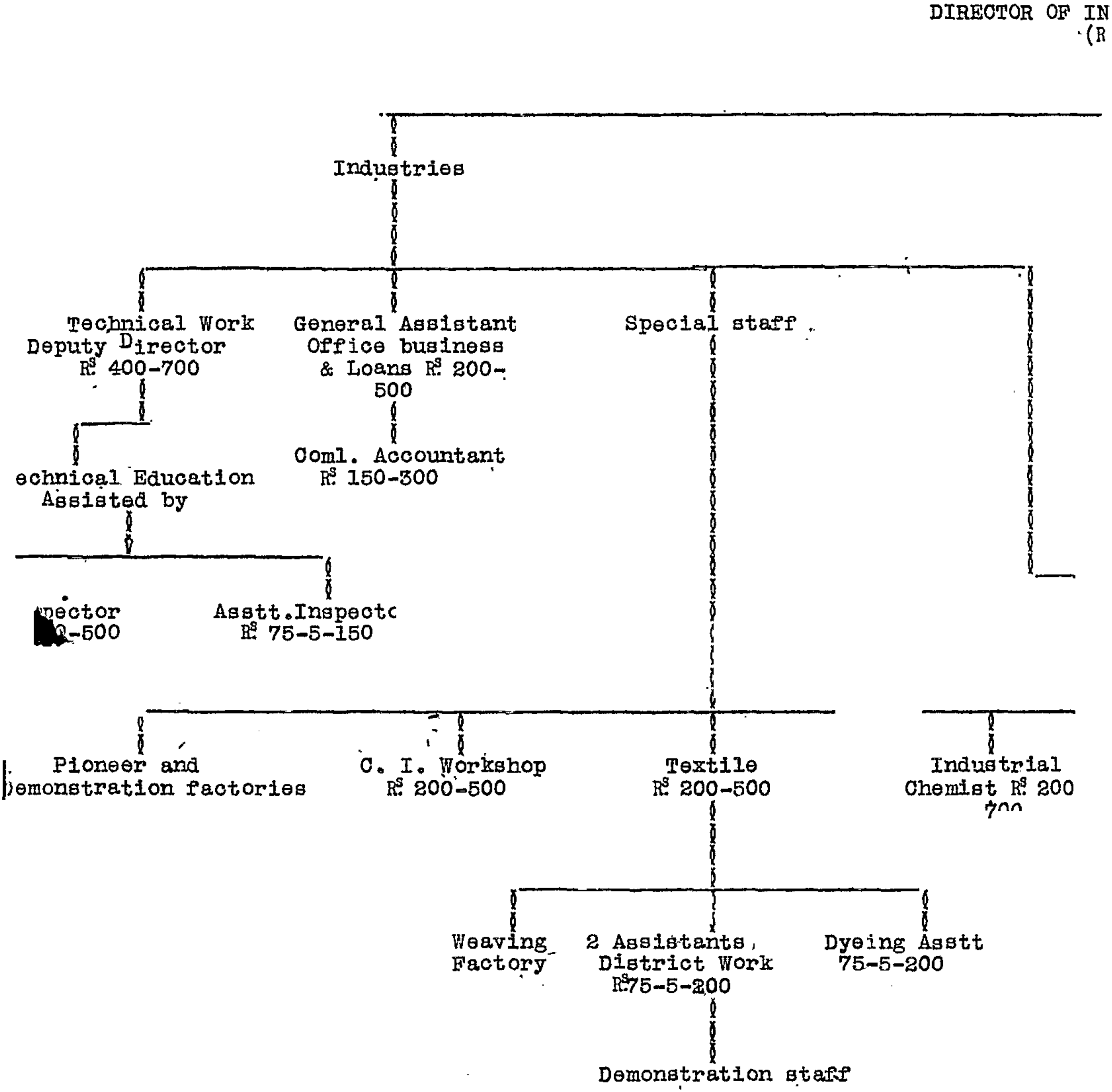
Director
25/1-500

Assistant Director
Rs 200-25/1-500

Assistant Director
Rs 200-25/1-500

Assistant Superintendents, Mechanics &c.75-5-200

Director of Industries and Commerce
in Mysore.



DIRECTOR OF IN
(R

Industries

Technical Work
Deputy Director
Rs 400-700

General Assistant
Office business
& Loans Rs 200-
500

Special staff

echnical Education
Assisted by

Coml. Accountant
Rs 150-300

pector
-500

Asstt.Inspectc
Rs 75-5-150

Pioneer and
)emonstration factories

C. I. Workshop
Rs 200-500

Textile
Rs 200-500

Industrial
Chemist Rs 200
700

Weaving
Factory

2 Assistants,
District Work
Rs75-5-200

Dyeing Asstt
75-5-200

Demonstration staff

		8	Mechanics	50	5	100	666 2/3	8	Fitters	40	2	500	380				
		8	Asst-do	30	5	75	504										
		8	Fitters	40	2	50	380										
							3510 2/3						3703 2/9	192 5/9			

Commercial Section

130 31	108/11	1	Dy. Director	500	50	800	696 2/3	1	Dy. Director	400	30	[illegible]	583 2/3				
		1	Asst. Director	400	..	400	400	4	Commercial Assistants	150	10	250	844 4/9				
		5	Commercial assistants						Probationer	100		100	[illegible]			14	100
		3	Probationers	1050	-	1050	1050										
							2146 2/3						1427 7/9	854 7/9 [illegible]/9	718 8/9		476 2/3
			Grand Total				9862 2/3						9901 8/9	39 2/9			476 2/3

Increase under
39 2/3 for Monte
Year : Incre
temporary fo
Rs 476 2/3 pe
a year.

28.9.21.

II of the Financial Rules circulated with G. O. No. Fl. 1150—1192, dated 7-2-1903)

FOR REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT

Proposition relates..

GPB—2,000-3-8-15

	Proposition								Orders of Government		
	Permanent		Temporary						Department concerned	Financial Department	
Average Cost	Increase per month	Decrease per month	Increase per month		Decrease per month		Grounds of Proposition	Comptroller's Report	Remarks	Remarks	Orders
	Amount	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount					

followed by a reappropriation statement if the proposal involves additional expenditure.

Finance and Accounts Form 11 }
Finl. 200]

(*Vide* Art. 57, C. A. C., Vol. I, and Ru

STATEMENT C

Name of O

G.R. /

[Tc

Government orders sanctioning present Establishment No.	Date	Present Scale No.	Designation	Pay Minimum	Rate of Increase	Maximum	Average Cost	Proposed No.	Designation	Minim
						Administrative:-				
168 CB:45.18.2	18 10/1918	1	Director	1400		1400	1400	1	Director	140
G.O. 1090-140 Itc 46.17-1	1 8/1917	1	Personal assistant	300	„	300	300	1	Genl. Asst Director	20
5874-5/E.C. 35-18	28 12/1918	1	Assistant to Director	300	50/2	400	380	1	Dy. Director	40
11177-8/I.C. 86-17	14 5/18	1	Commercial accountant	250		500	375	1	Inspecting Techl. Edn	20
								1	Asst: Inspr	7
								1	Commercial accountant	15
							2455			
					Experts.					
8079.80/Itc 180-18-9	26 2/19	1	Indl. Geologist	400		400	400	1	Indl. chemist	20
10258.50/Itc 265-17-1	13 4/18	1	Indl. chemist	400		400	400	1	" Geologist	20
3597-8/Itc 26-16	21 11/16	1	Textile Asst	200	25	300	273⅓	1	Textile Assistant	200
9608-9/Itc 3/-19	31 3/19	1	Superintendent C. I. Workshop	300	25	500	426⅔	1	Superintendent C. I. W	200
-do-		1	Asst. Supdt	250		250	250	1	Superintendent art workshops	200
							1750			
					District Staff.					
1090-140/Itc 46-17	1 8/17	4	Superintendents	200	25	300	1093⅓	3	Asst. Directors	200
		4	Asst. Supdts	100	20	200	666⅔	8	Asstt. Superintendents (mechanical)	75

Note.—To be prepared in duplicate and forwarded through the Comptroller i

D. O.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Camp Mysore,
~~Bangalore~~, 21st October 1921.

K.R.
Please keep in the
Govt. Re-org file
KM 22/10/21

My dear Matthan,

I shall be very grateful if when the question of the Re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department is taken up, I am given an opportunity to explain the needs of the Department and assist the Government in formulating final proposals.

Yours sincerely,

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.
Chief Secretary to Government,
Camp - Mysore.

2165/CB D 23/10/21

My dear D'Souza,

With reference to your D.O. letter of the 21st instant, on the subject of the reorganisation of the Industries and Commerce Department, I am desired to request you to furnish Government with your proposals on the subject before the end of November next.

Yours sincerely,

Intd/ K.M.

P.G.D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.J

Strictly Confidential
D.O.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Bangalore, 7th Nov 1931.

Ms 9/12

My dear Matthan

In the proposals for the reorganization of the Industries & Commerce Dept which I have sent today I have proposed considerable reductions and there will be no room for two officers in the Commercial Section.

Mr K. H. Ramayya was first appointed as Asst Director of Commerce on 16-2-17 and has been in the department since then. He has been at the head of the Commercial section since the deputation of Mr Ranganatha Rao Saheb on other duty. The appointment of Deputy Director of Commerce is one of outstanding difficulty and no blame attaches to Mr Ramayya for not having been able to show substantial results in this difficult position. Mr Ramayya possesses some characteristic merits of an unusual kind which fits him for any work in which great public enthusiasm has to be roused and kept at a high pitch and he h – – –

and publicity activities. He will be specially useful in the Education Deptt. where special efforts are necessary to rouse the people and keep up a sustained interest in educational activity. The Govt. have generously decided to adopt measures on a large scale for the improvement of the depressed classes. Political & economic conditions throughout India render it necessary that there should be attached to some department an officer likely to influence the masses, educate public opinion in regard to important Government measures and counteract any seditious or other mischievous tendencies. Mr. Ramaiya's services to Government in these capacities would be invaluable to them.

Mr. Ramaiya has now put in more than 4 years' service. He is of middle age and belongs to the Vallaliyan community, and his past public service gives him a reasonable claim to be provided with a permanent appointment. His requests to have his position definitely settled are pending with Government. It would be very unfair to him if he is not provided with a permanent appointment after this lapse of time. I strongly recommend therefore that he be provided with a permanent appointment in the Education Deptt. & employed in all publicity & propaganda work of the improvement of the depressed classes. In case any difficulty is experienced to provide him elsewhere I am quite willing to keep him in the Deptt. and give him suitable work. I am very anxious that he should not feel that he has lost his place in any way and he should be dealt with so that his example may be a source of constant encouragement to the important community to which he belongs.

Yours Sincerely

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

D. O. Dated, Bangalore 28/11/1921.

No. 2895/CB

My dear D'Souza,

Please let me know when your note on the re-organization of the Industries & Commerce Department may be expected.

Yours sincerely,

T o

P. G. D'Souza, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Director of Industries & Commerce.

CB.1946

Office of the
Director of Industries and Commerce,
Bangalore 29-11-1921.

My dear Matthan

I have discussed the preliminary draft regarding the reorganization of the Industries & Commerce Deptt with the 1st member and I am revising it in the light of the discussions I have had with him. I expect to be able to send up my final proposals before the end of this week.

Reply 30/11

Yours sincerely

CC 16-5
Six Sts + one Note.

D.C - Strictly confidential

Office of the
Director of Industries and Commerce,
Bangalore 7th Decr. 1921.

My dear Matthan

I am forwarding herewith as desired by Government my proposals for the Re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department. I have discussed the proposals with the First Member and revised them in the light of his instructions. I have cut down the figures to the lowest possible minimum and would therefore earnestly appeal to Government to sanction my proposals in their entirety. In case Government find it necessary to modify the proposals in any manner, I shall be thankful if I am given an opportunity of offering an explanation in regard to such modifications before orders are finally passed.

Yours Sincerely

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.

Proposals with another D.O. placed below re Mr K.H. Ramaiya - my [illegible] is approved by [illegible] in Council [illegible] 1st Member [illegible]

I agree if Dewan approves of [illegible]

7.12

Yes.
V[illegible]
8.12.21

[illegible]

A

Note on the Re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department.

My views in regard to the re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department are already before Government being embodied in a note submitted by me as Secretary to - Government which is in the Secretariat file. I have discussed the main principles fully in that Note which I need not therefore repeat here. The Industries and Commerce Departments in British India have since been all established on - the same principles. Mr. C. S. Balasundaramaier's proposals already before Government follow the same lines. My study and examination of similar departments in other countries - have also convinced me that the lines indicated therein are generally suitable.

2. In the light of the experience that has been gained since the department was instituted and of the developments that have taken place elsewhere, the main duties of the Industries and Commerce Department may be fixed as follows -

A - INDUSTRIAL

1. Investigations in regard to and collection of information for the development of all important industries for whic the State possesses special resources and taking measures for the provision of suitable facilities for the promotion of - large Industrial and other developments.
2. Assisting people intending to start industries with - advice, furnishing plans and estimates, obtaining machinery and erecting it, if necessary, and training the people.
3. Organisation and improvement of rural and cottage Industries.
4. The Management and working of demonstration factories.
5. Watching the interests of Government in large industrial concerns owned by them and supervision of industries - -

Industries financed by Government and of machinery erected by the Department.

6. Development of Workshops in order to give facilities to people to be trained, to get repairs and parts made&for the manufacture of simple machinery.

7. Supervision and improvement of Technical Education.

B COMMERCIAL

1. Collection and publication of Statistics on Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the promotion of the export and import trade of the State.

2. The standardisation of weights and measures.

3. Collection of information systematically regarding - specific opportunities for extending trade, also in regard to rates, tariffs, Customs, Laws and Regulations relating to trade and the publication of trade returns and or statistical and other information.

4. Organisation of Commercial and Industrial Museums, Trades, Associations, Exhibitions &c.

5. Improvement of Postal Telegraph and Transport facilities.

6. Organisation and supervision of Joint Stock Companies.

C. OTHER ALLIED LINES OF WORK

1. Manufacture in Government and other local factories and supply of Government requirements. Collection of information regarding requirements of all departments of Government and finding out the most advantageous markets to place our - orders in and assisting the stores purchases of Government.

2. Organisation of Labour supply and investigations into conditions of labour, enforcement of factory regulations, - safety &c of workmen dealing with machinery in the factories and of the public.

3. Assisting the movements of population, formation of Industrial suburbs and colonies &c.

I have attached to these proposals a somewhat detailed programme of work under all the above heads so that future operations may be as definite as possible.

3. The discharge of the functions referred to above adequately will demand a large establishment but having regard to the present financial limitations it is proposed to start with a minimum establishment and increase the same as the work expands.

The establishment has now been fixed on the following principles -

a) The Department has an Administrative head known as the Director. In regard to Technical work provision is made for his being assisted by an Assistant Director of Industries and a General Assistant for investigations and developments. Ther is a Commercial Accountant to audit the accounts of the concerns under the department and place them on a proper basis.
b) The Commercial Section is now maintained on a semi-independent footing being, under a Deputy Director of Commerce - assisted by Commercial Assistants and Probationers.
c) For special branches of work there are specialists both or the permanent and temporary scale. The Superintendent of the workshops and the Textile Assistant are on the permanent scale of the Department, while the Industrial Chemist and the Industrial Geologist are engaged on temporary contracts. For - special investigations other Experts are occasionally employed.
d) For District Work there is a staff of Superintendents an Assistant Superintendents, the former being in charge of groups of Districts. For the development of Weaving a separate staff of Weaving Inspectors and demonstrators is employed.
e) The Department maintains several demonstration factories - which are intended to be worked on a commercial scale, the cost of the supervising staff being charged to each concern unless the Superintendent is in charge of other work also when his .

his salary is proportionately distributed between the several concerns.

4. My predecessors have considered the above organisation as more or less suitable, suggesting only certain modifications in regard to details in their proposals already submitted to Government. These are (i) that the system of treating the Commercial Section as a semi-independent unit should be abolished and the department organised into two sections - Industries and Commerce - each under a Deputy Director subject to the general direction and control of the Director, (ii) tha in order to ensure efficient supervision and adequate attention to work in the Districts, the State should be divided into circles each under a Technical Officer of suitable qualifications and (iii) that there should be a separate inspecting staff for the inspection of Industrial schools when these are transferred to the Department.

There being a general consensus of opinion that the existing organisation does not demand any radical modifications it is desirable to adhere to the main lines thereof as far as possible. In regard to the Commercial Section the outlines given in paragraph 2 above indicate the great scope there is for such work in the State and even though the - - Section confines itself to the study of new opportunities for trade, the courses of prices and the state of the markets in various commodities and providing correct statistical and other information, the economic benefits of such work to the State as a whole are very important. I am not therefore in favour of any undue restriction of its activities, but having regard to the difficulty to provide adequate funds for its continuance on an independent basis, and to the close interrelation of its work with that of the Industries Section, I am of opinion that it should be amalgamated with the Industries Department, its integrity being maintained as far as possible.

As regards the District Establishment I consider that the work of the Department should be carried on in the Districts in close co-operation with the Deputy Commissioners, the District Board, and other organisations interested in its activities and that there should therefore be a suitable local agency in each - District to study the development of the resources thereof systematically and act in concert with local agencies and where the work is not sufficient at present in one particular local area to occupy the wholetime of one officer, two of such districts may be combined.

In regard to Technical Schools if the District Staff is thus strengthened the ordinary inspection duties can be discharged by them, the chief Technical Expert of the Department being responsible for general supervision and co-ordination.

5. Before proceeding to indicate the establishment required for various purposes in the Department in detail it is necessary to consider the principles upon which the funds required for the - various operations of the Department should be provided. Government while passing orders on the re-organisation of the department in the year 1917 provided Rs. 2,75,770/- for the budget of the Department of which the cost of permanent establishment was fixed at Rs. 1,12,670/- exclusive of ministerial establishment. The sanctioned provision ~~in the current year's budget~~ for the Technical Staff of the Department exclusive of the provision made for t Technical Assistant for Industrial Education is Rs. 1,23,300/- and Rs. 23,022/- for Clerical and other staff. The revision proposed by Mr. Rangaswamaiengar involved a total expenditure of Rs. 1,42,12 for Technical staff and that of Mr. Balasundaramaier of Rs. 1,24,5 the question of the clerical staff being held over for future - consideration. I have attached herewith a statement II showing in juxtaposition the sanctioned scale of the Technical Establishment (Col.1) the revision proposed by my predecessors (Cols. 2 & 3) the permanent establishment required for the Department (Col. 4) and the minimum to be kept on for the present owing to the

the need for retrenchment.

When the Budget requirements of the department were considered at the beginning of the year the grant of the Department was fixed at Rs 2,00,000 though in the budget provision has actually been made only for Rs 1,86,000/-. A statement (III) indicating the actual expenditure incurred in the department since it was organised year by year is attached for reference. It will be seen that if the Departmental Budget is now fixed at Rs 2,00,000/- it will involve a material reduction of nearly a Lakh of rupees over previous expenditure and as arrangements will be made to work the Demonstration factories on entirely commercial lines a sum of not less than half a lakh of rupees can be shown as an increase in the gross earnings of the concerns. In this way the department will cost the - Government about Rs 1,50,000 less than it has been doing in the past even if the maximum establishment I have asked for is - sanctioned. In my opinion, it is not ~~[illegible]~~ desirable therefore to reduce the Budget of the department below Rs 2,00,000 of which the cost of establishment will represent about - - Rs 1,20,000 and the balance of Rs 80,000/- will be available for the development work carried on by the Department exclusive of the grants made for the commercial concerns of the Department which are of the nature or floating capital. As it is not proposed to retain establishment in excess of - - - Rs 1,00,000 for the next two years, the actual expenditure - during that period will not exceed Rs 1,80000 a year of which Rs 1,00,000 will represent the cost of establishment and - Rs 80,000/- will be the net amount available for development and other expenditure in the department, any additional expenditure being provided from the net ~~savings~~ earnings made by the various concerns of the department.

6. Proceeding now to the constitution of the department, I beg to suggest that it may be fixed as follows -

I. DIRECTOR ON Rs 1,400/-.

Assisted by

a) The Industrial Engineer as a Technical Expert to assist the Director in furnishing the necessary information and advice to people interested in Industries, in regard to selection of machinery, equipment of factories etc., and in the supervision of demonstration and other factories and exercise general superintendence over Technical Education. As the technical work of the Department expands and the number of Industrial Schools increases it will be necessary to appoint an Inspector of Technical Schools who will also assist the Industrial Engineer in other Technical work.

The pay of the Industrial Engineer, when the head of the Department has not been selected on account of his technical qualifications should be sufficiently high to attract a man of suitable expert knowledge and experience and may be fixed at Rs 800-50/1-1,000, but until a proper man can be found a lower scale of pay may be allowed i.e., Rs 400-30/1-700. If the head of the Department is himself a Technical man his chief Assistant should be a man versed in commercial and business methods having considerable administrative experience. [illegible]

(b) A Personal Assistant to the Director to deal with routine work and assist the Director in attending to the business and commercial organisation of the various concerns, financial investigations, intelligence work, organisation of rural and minor Industries &c. He may be of the status of an Assistant Commissioner on Rs 250-50/3-450.

(c) Accounts Officer to attend to the proper maintenance of accounts of the various concerns and systematic audit. To be selected from the Comptroller's Office and given Rs 50/- over his Grade pay.

II. DISTRICT WORK

There should be a Technical Officer of the grade of the

the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Industries for the charge of each District who will be responsible for all industrial activities in the District. The need for this appointment has become all the more necessary as the post of the District Economic Superintendents has been done away with and the Districts are practically without any local Agency to assist the people in the development of local Industrial enterprises. The Superintendent should work in close co-operation with the local officers, organisations and Agencies concerned in Industrial development, his programme and diaries being submitted to the Director through the Deputy Commissioner so that the head of the district may be in close touch with the work of the Department. These appointments will be in two grades corresponding respectively to the grades of Assistant Engineers and Supervisors of the P. W. D.

3 Superintendents - 200-25/1-400 for Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore.
5 Assistant -Do- - 100-10/1-200 for Chitaldrug, Hassan Chikmaglur, Tumkur & Kolar.

For the present the Superintendent at Shimoga will be in charge of the Kadur District also as there is not much work for a full time officer and the Superintendent, Bangalore Dt. will in addition to his other duties help the Industrial Engineer, in working out the proposals in regard to Technical Education and other technical work.

For erection work and helping people with installations a staff of 12 Mechanics and Assistant Mechanics is necessary. Of these 4 will be on a pay of Rs 50-5-100 to be in charge of District Workshops and 8 on Rs 30-5/2-75. For any additional establishment that may be required from time to time for erection of machinery &c a temporary staff may be entertained for such period as may be necessary, the charge being debited to the installations concerned. The staff will thus be sufficiently mobile to permit of its being sent from place to place according to the necessities of the work. For Weaving

weaving there will be a separate staff of Demonstrators according to the needs of each districtx. The number may be fixed at 8, three being on 40-3-70 and five on 30-2-50 with a Weaving Inspector on Rs 75-5-125 to assist the Textile - Assistant in the Technical direction of the work. The Demonstrators will work under the general direction of each Superintendent, but will be supervised as regards their - Technical work by the Textile Assistant. A small supply of loom parts and other Weaving Stores &c will be kept in each District by the Superintendent and sold as required.

As regards Commercial Work in the Districts, it would be of advantage to have a separate staff to deal with these questions but having regard to the existing limitations the enquiries should be made, as at present through the Agency of the Revenue Department and other local officers, a Commercial Assistant from the Headquarters or the Officer in charge of Commercial activities himself undertaking any important enquiry that may be necessary.

III. In addition there should be specialists in the permanent scale representing the permanent activities of the Department -

a) Industrial Chemist on Rs 500-50/1-800 or Rs 400-30/1-700. The Emoluments should depend on qualifications and if the rate of remuneration proposed is inadequate for a man of high qualifications and experience, a percentage of profits on Industries developed by him may be allowed.

One Assistant Chemist to assist him in routine work on Rs 100/- to 150/- .

A part of the cost of such establishment will be debited to the working expenses of concerns under the Department managed by the Chemist.

b) Textile Assistant - Rs 200 to Rs 400 according to qualifications to be assisted by one Weaving Inspector on Rs 75-5-125 and 8 Demonstrators as already proposed under the District Staff

staff. Any additional staff required for this section will be charged to working expenses in connection with the Commercial concerns managed by the Textile Section.

c) Superintendent of Central Industrial and Art Workshops. At present the pay of the Superintendent is Rs 300-25-500 and in addition one third of the pay of one of the Officers of the Department in charge of the Art Workshops amounting to Rs 125/- is charged to the Art Workshop. There is also a Superintendent in charge of the Foundry who is paid Rs 200-20-300. There is no need for so many officers. An officer on a pay of not exceeding Rs 400-30/1-700 may be selected for the appointment so that it may be interchangeable with that of the Industrial Engineer if necessary. The Superintendent will also assist in the Development of the workshop scheme in the Districts, the supply of machinery and parts that may be made or ordered through the Workshop and in the purchase of hardware and other similar stores for the department and other Government concerns.

[illegible]
Art workshops.

IV. In the case of Demonstration and other factories Experts will be employed as occasion arises for the development of - particular industries, the salaries being charged to the scheme concerned. As there is a great scope for the development of Forest and Mineral Industries, the Forest and Geological Departments should be required to assist the Department in any special investigations that may be required and if this cannot be done through the existing staff, the department - - should be given facilities to arrange for such investigations.

V. A lump sum should be allowed for development and other experimental expenditure. Accounts should be maintained of such expenditure separately to be recouped whenever possible if the scheme is ultimately developed commercially.

VI. COMMERCIAL SECTION

To be amalgamated with the Department, the Director of Industries to be the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the

the Deputy Director or the Superintendent, Commercial Intelligence, to be vested with all the powers that may be delegated under the regulation. As the work is likely to increase in importance provision to be made for a Deputy Director of Commerce but until adequate funds can be made available and an officer of suitable qualifications providdd for the work the section to be placed under a separate Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence assisted by ~~four~~ Three Commercial Assistants, And a Commercial Probationer, (a) in charge of statistics and publication, b) Bureau, Library and Museum, c) Revision of Industrial Survey, study of market rates, banking and trade facilities and special local investigations, and d) Company work, organisation of Commercial Associations and standardisation of weights and measures &c. As a certain knowledge of accounts is required in order to deal satisfactorily with matters relating to companies, the Assistant appointed for such work should be well versed in Accounts and audit. One of these Assistants may be of the grade of a Commercial Probationer. The salary of the Commercial Assistants may be fixed at Rs 150-~~10~~ 15/1-300.

VII. PURCHASE OF STORES

Owing to the establishment of the Central Industrial Workshop and several demonstration factories large purchases of hardware, Textile and other materials are made by the Department. It is now recognised that one of the methods in which Government is bound to Assist the development of Industries is by utilising local agencies as far as possible in meeting their requirements and encouraging the manufacture thereof locally. Considerable loss is caused to Government annually by want of a proper system for getting correct information as to prices and the want of a suitable Agency to pool the requirements and place orders to the best advantage. The Industries Department should be given a definite function in future in regard to all purchases made by Government Departments in order to enable it to keep the local people in touch with all such requirements and undertake the supply

supply thereof wherever possible from local sources and it should be one of its duties to maintain a correct list of prices of the more common materials, machinery required from time to time and render assistance to other departments in obtaining suitable quotations. This principle has already been recognised to a certain extent, the administrative head of the workshop having been regarded as the Technical Adviser of Government in regard to purchases. Such an arrangement would also enable the department to obtain the machinery required by the people at more advantageous rates and enlist the assistance of important industrial organisations elsewhere in collecting information in regard to development of new industries. In case these functions are delegated to the Industries Department, a Superintendent for the purchase of Stores will be necessary when the work assumes fairly large dimensions. Till then such duties will be discharged with the help of the Industrial Engineer and the Commercial Section.

I attach herewith two statements, one showing the permanent establishment (Col A Statement I) to be provided for the department and the other the establishment (Col B Statement I) to be entertained for the present. As I have already explained above my proposals even when sanctioned in full involve a decrease of more than Rs 20,000 in the cost of the establishment as now provided in the budget not to speak of the savings due to the Technical Assistant in charge of the Technical Schools being made available for other work and of the improvement in the general efficiency of the district and other staff. There will be on the whole a net annual saving of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees due to better organisation of existing concerns exercise of needful economy and introduction of suitable business methods.

VIII. The provision for Industrial Education in the Education budget is Rs 1,44,000. ~~That~~ This should be transferred in its entirety to the Industries and Commerce Department Budget and should be in addition to the Rs 2,00,000 required for the regular operations of the department. I am submitting proposals separately in regard to the Development of the Industrial Education. The existing schools are inadequately equipped and the courses are in need of thorough overhauling. My idea is to develop the District Industrial schools thoroughly in conjunction with the workshops and treat other schools as Trades Schools confining instruction to the Trades prevalent in the locality in which they are opened.

IX. My recommendations therefore are -

i) The Budget of the department to be fixed at Rs 2 Lakhs, Rs 1,20,000 for establishment and Rs 80,000 for Demonstration, experiments, development and other work, exclusive of the allotment for Industrial Education.

ii) Government to sanction the establishment indicated in Col. A. of Statement No.I in full to provide for all reasonable developments in the department consistently with the financial resources but effect to be given for the present only to the reduced establishment shown in Col.B. of Statement No.I . The full sanctioned establishment not to be entertained unless the Department is able to show an adequate financial return from such additional expenditure.

iii) One of the main objects of the Department of Industries is that it should enable new Industries started in the State to find competent Technical Staff. It is therefore necessary to permit the staff of the Department to accept private employment freely but at the same time having regard to the difficulty in securing suitable men owing to the existing conditions when there is no prospect of the employment being permanent, option to be given to the Technical staff of the department of accepting employment either for a fixed term on the basis of a contract or if permanent on a Provident

Provident Fund Basis. The contribution of Government in such cases should be equal to the amount paid by the employee as in the Railway Department but in case anyone - leaves the department before the expiry of 10 years from the date of first appointment, such contribution to be - limited to the amount actually paid by him, and before the expiry of 20 years the Government contribution to be limited to half the amount. These conditions should not apply to the ministerial staff who should be employed under conditions identical with the regular departments. Officers already in the permanent pensionable service of Government should not be affected by these changes. Appointments to the new grades will be on probation for one year. The existing staff should not be given the benefit of the revision unless they are eligible on account of their qualifications. The revision should not be given effect to so as to affect prejudicially persons already assured of certain emoluments according to the existing scale. Supernumeraries according to the revised scale should be given preference in filling up vacancies in connection with the Iron works and other - Industrial works belonging to Government.

iv) As regards Demonstration Factories the capital and other working expenses already advanced to be treated as a permanent advance to the department any earnings over and above the payment of interest to be available to the department for - purposes of further development. The same principle may be adopted for Taccavi Loans. Such an arrangement will give reasonable scope for the activities of the department and at the same time relieve Government of providing additional funds annually.

v) In regard to Demonstration factories only schemes likely to show a profit to be taken up.

vi) The Department has to maintain certain concerns of a a semi-commercial character such as the Arts and Crafts Depot, District Workshops &c. As the work carried on in these concerns is of great utility to the people they should be worked on a self-supporting basis.

vii) A certain amount of expenditure has to be incurred for experimental work but to prevent the department from embarking on injudicious expenditure it may be made a condition that such expenditure should be made good as far as possible when the scheme is successfully carried out and where this is not possible the total loss should not exceed the earnings made from the commercial concerns of the department.

viii) The Commercial Section to be amalgamated with the Department and until an Officer of the requisite training and experience is available, the Commercial work to be managed by a Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence assisted by Four Commercial Assistants.

ix) The Department to be assigned definite duties and functions in regard to stores purchases of Government. It should collect information regarding requirements, maintain correct list of prices assist local people in obtaining orders and - co-operate with the other departments to place Government ~~[illegible]~~ orders to the best advantage. The commercial section should be fully utilised in this connection.

x) The Department to take over the development of Technical Education, the funds ~~collected~~ allotted therefor being transferred to the budget of the Industries and Commerce Department, the - schools to be thoroughly re-organised and made efficient.

6th December 1921.
USC)3

Director of Industries & Commerce
Bangalore.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

IN MYSORE WITH AVERAGE MONTHLY COST

	Grade	Cd A. Maximum	Cd. B. Minimum
ADMINISTRATION			
1. Director	1,400	1,400	1,400
2. Deputy Director	800 - 50 - 1,000	$946\frac{2}{3}$	-
or			
Industrial Engineer	400 - 30 - 700	~~$585\frac{1}{3}$~~	$583\frac{1}{3}$
3. Assistant to Director	250 - $\frac{50}{3}$ - 450	350	350
4. Deputy Director of Commerce	500 - 50 - 800	$696\frac{2}{3}$	--
or			
Superintendent of Commerce	300 - 40 - 500	~~$433\frac{1}{3}$~~	$433\frac{1}{3}$
5. Industrial Chemist	500 - 50 - 800	$696\frac{2}{3}$	-
	400 - 30 - 700		$583\frac{1}{3}$
6. Superintendent of C.I.Workshop	400 - 30 - 700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	$400\frac{1}{9}$
7. Textile Assistant	200 - 20 - 400	$321\frac{1}{9}$	$321\frac{1}{9}$
		~~60[illegible]$\frac{2}{9}$~~ $4994\frac{2}{3}$ B	$4,071\frac{2}{9}$
ESTABLISHMENT			
3 Superintendent of Industries	200 - 25 - 400	980	980
5 Asst. Superintendents of Industries	100 - 10 - 200	$805\frac{5}{9}$	$805\frac{5}{9}$
1 " to Industrial Chemist	100 - 10 - 150	$133\frac{1}{3}$	$133\frac{1}{3}$
4 Mechanics	50 - 5 - 100	$322\frac{2}{9}$	$322\frac{2}{9}$

8 Asst. Mechanics	30 - 5 - 75	504		504	
1 Commercial Accountant	Rs 175 + Rs 50	225		225	
3 Commercial Assistants	150 - 15 - 300	700		700	
1 Probationer	100	100		100	
		3,770 1/9		3,770 1/9	
Grand Total			8854 1/3 ~~9,871 1/3~~		7,841 1/3
DEDUCT moiety of ~~pay~~ Salary debitable to concerns			985 5/9		985 5/9
Net Sum debitable to direction			7968 8/9		6,855 7/9

Details for Rs 985

Superintendent, C.I. Workshop ...	Rs 400
Textile Assistant ½ salary	160
Industrial Chemist - " -	291
Assistant to Industrial Chemist Full	133
	985

DIRECTOR ~~OF~~ INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Bangalore,
December 1921.
USC)

STATEMENT OF PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT BORNE IN DEMONSTRATION AND EXPERIMENTAL AND PROPOSED STAFF UNDER
RE-ORGANISATION PROPOSALS

EXISTING		COST	PROPOSED		COST
1. WEAVING					
2 Inspectors	@ 67	134 0 0	1 Weaving Inspector	on 75-5-125	105$\frac{5}{9}$
2 Demonstrators	40	80/-	3 Demonstrators	on 40-3-70	175
10 -Do-	30	300/-	5	on 30-2-50	211$\frac{1}{9}$
6 -Do-	23	138/-			
Mechanic & Sizer	35	35/-	Accountant	on 40/-	40
Clerk	30	30/-	Mechanic	on 60/-	60
Jacquard Assistant	45	45/-			
Kambli Inspector	55	55/-	2 Peons	on 11/-	22
3 Peons on 11/- and 1 on 10/-		43/-			
		860/-			613$\frac{2}{3}$
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM					
Superintendent		97/-	Superintendent	on 75-5-100	97
Clerk		35/-	Clerk		35
Peons 3 on Rs 11/-		33/-	Peons 3	on Rs 11 each	33
		165/-			165

Clerk	45/-			
Cleaner	18/-	Cleaner		18
Peon	11/-	Peon		11
Watchman	13/-	Watchman		13
	87/-			42

DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS

		Accountant		45
Fitter & Turner	45/-	Fitter & Turner	50-5-75	$66\frac{2}{3}$
Blacksmith	35/-	Blacksmith	35-3-50	45
Hammerman	13/-	Hammerman	10-1-15	$13\frac{2}{3}$
Coolies	11/-	Bellow Boy	9	9
Watchman	10/-	Cooly	12	12
Bellow Boy	9/-	Watchman	12	12
	123/-			$203\frac{1}{3}$
Grand Total	1235			1024

Net savings 211 per mensem or 2532 per annum.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

December 1921.

Bangalore

USC)

Comparative Statement of Budget - Allotment and Expen-diture

	During Mr. Chatterton's time					
Service Heads	14 - 15		15 - 16		16 - 17	
	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure
Direction	85,300	78.924	129,300	97,991	109,500	86,128
Weaving Factory	19.100	198			18,800	675
Experimental Industries.						
Demonstration & Experimental Works.				33,921	22,000	30.537
Public exhibition & Fairs					6,100	
Industrial Depot		-7678		14,239	2,400	
Sugar Cane Mills	-36,500			1		
Home Industries						
Contributions & Miscellaneous.				10,000		10000
Lumpsum for Development						
Minor Industries						
Capital account						
Revenue —do—						
Contributions to the Industrial Development Fund						
High Price allowance						
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies						
Total in round figures	141,000	71.444	129,300	156,151	159,000	127,340

the Industries & Commerce Department from 1914-15

17-18		18-19		19-20		20-21		21-22	
nt	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure
400	99215	117400	138074	131800	143168	143000	140606	130,500	42858
6,100									
,000	42,110	118400	68822	134,100	77123	130,000	63350	41,000	31,185
400									
,000									
,000									
000	8817	10,000							
0,000									
	86,016	66,300	135226 ~~138074~~		13,828	22,800	11642	6000	3478
	65,032	6,900	264,525	-97900	1968	4200	1282	2000	965
				150,000					
								8,000	
								3,000	1000 Net intimated
7,000	301190	319000	606427	318,000	236087	300,000	216,880	186,000	79,486

Director of Ind[illegible] and
Commerce in Fi[illegible]

7.12.21.

The following Comparative Statement shows the Gi

-decessors and my own proposa

	I				II				
	Sanctioned scale-				Scale proposed by Mr. V. Rangaswamiengar				Sca
G.O. Sanctioning the Estt	No	Designation.	Grade if any	Total Cost	No	Designation	Grade	Total Cost	No
168 CB46-18-2 d/ 18-10-1918	1	Director	1400	1400	1	Director	1400	1400	1
1090-140 / 24C46-17-1 d/ 1.8.17	1	Per: Assistant	300	300	1	Dy: Director	500.50.850	$725\frac{5}{9}$	1
5874-5 / EC.35-18. d/ 28.12.18	1	Asstt to Director	300,$\frac{50}{2}$,400	380	6	Technical Assistants	400.30.700	3500	1
11147-8 / 24C86-10 d/ 14.5.18	1	Comml: Acctt:	250. - 500	375	6	Superintendents	100.25.350	$1516\frac{2}{3}$	1
8079-80 / 24C186-18-9 d/ 26.2.19	1	Indl: Geologist	400	400	1	Comml: Acct:	250.25.500	375.	1
10258-60 / 24C265-17-1 d/ 13.4.18	1	Indl: Chemist	400	400					1
3597-8 / 24C26-16 d/ 21.11.16	1	Ex: Asstt.	200.25.300	$273\frac{1}{3}$					1
9608-9 / 24C31-18 d/ 31.3.19	1	Supdt: C.I.W.	300.25.500	$426\frac{2}{3}$					1
— Do —	1	Asstt: — Do —	250	250.					1
		— Comml Section —							1
268(-730 / 24C45-17-3 d/ 10.8.17	1	Dy. Director	500.50-800.	$696\frac{2}{3}$	1.	Dy. Director	500.50.800	$696\frac{2}{3}$	1
3456 / 24C96-18 d/ 22.10.18	1	Asstt: Director	400	400.	1	Asstt: Director	400	400.	–
	5	Comml: Assts:			5	Comml: Assts:			
	3	Probationers	1050	1050	3	Probationers	1050	1050	
		— District Staff —							
1090-140 / 24C46-17-1 d/ 1.8.17	4	Superintendents	200.25.300.	$1093\frac{1}{3}$					
— Do —	4	Asstt: — Do —	100.20.200	$666\frac{2}{3}$	8	Mechanics	50.5.100	$666\frac{2}{3}$	
— Do —	8	Mechanics	50-5-100	$666\frac{2}{3}$					
— Do —	8	Asstt — Do —	30-5-75	504	8	Asstt — Do —	30.5.75	504	
— Do —	8	Fitters	40.2.50	380	8	Fitters	40.2.50	380	
— " —		— Experimental & Demonstration —							
523-8 / 24C47-16-22 d/ 17.7.18	1	Jacquard Asstt	40	40	1	Jacquard Asstt	40	40	
— Do —	1	Mech: & sizer	30	30	1	Mechanic & sizer	30	30	
— Do —	2	Wg: Inspectors	120	120	2	Wg: Inspectors	120	120	
— Do —	2	Demonstrators 35 Each	70	70.	2	Demonstrators	70	70	
— Do —	10	— Do — 25 Each	250	250	10	— Do —	250	250	
— Do —	6	— Do — 20 Each	120	120	6	— Do —	120	120	
		Grand Total		$10292\frac{1}{3}$				$11844\frac{5}{9}$	

ting sanctioned establishment, the Charges proposed by my pre-

III proposed by Mr. C. S. Bala- undraman			IV Scale proposed by the present Director					
Designation	Grade.	Total Cost.	No	Designation	Grade-	maximum	minimum	Remarks
Director	1400	1400	1	Administration				
Dy: Director	400.30.700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	1	Director	1400	1400	1400.	
Gl: Asst Director	200.25.500.	$376\frac{2}{3}$	1	Dy: Director	800.50.1000	$946\frac{2}{3}$		Only one to be filled up.
Inspr: of Tech: Edn	200.25.500	$376\frac{2}{3}$	1	or Industrial Engineer	400.30.700	~~$583\frac{1}{3}$~~	$583\frac{1}{3}$	
Asst: Do	75.5.200	$130\frac{5}{9}$		Asstt: to Director	$250-\frac{50}{3}-450$	350	350.	
Comml: Acctt:	150.15.300.	250.		Dy. Director of Commerce	500.50.800	$696\frac{2}{3}$	—	Do.
Ind Chemist	200-700	450.		or Supdt of Commerce	300.40.500	~~$433\frac{1}{3}$~~	$433\frac{1}{3}$	
Do. Geologist	Do	450.		Ind: Chemist	500.50.800. or 400.30.700.	$696\frac{2}{3}$	$583\frac{1}{3}$	
Ex: Asstt:	200.25.500.	$376\frac{2}{3}$						
Supdt C.I.W.	Do	$376\frac{2}{3}$		Superintendent of C.I. workshop	400-30-700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	400.	
Supdt Art W.S.	Do	$376\frac{2}{3}$		Textile Asstt:	200.20.400	$321\frac{1}{9}$	$321\frac{1}{9}$	
ommn Section			2	Establishment		~~$6011\frac{2}{9}$~~ $4994\frac{1}{3}$	$4071\frac{2}{9}$	
Dy: Director	400.30.700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	3	Superintendents of Industries	200.25.400.	980	980.	
Comml: Assistants	150.10.250	$844\frac{4}{9}$	5	Asstt: do do	100-10-200	$805\frac{5}{9}$	$805\frac{5}{9}$	
Probationer	100	100.		Asstt: to Ind Chemist	100.10.150	$133\frac{1}{3}$	$133\frac{1}{3}$	
			4	Mechanics	50-5-100	$322\frac{2}{9}$	$322\frac{2}{9}$	
Asstt Directors	200.25.500.	1130.	8	Asstt. Mechanics	30-5-75	504	504	
			1	Comml: Accountant	175 plus 50	225	225.	
Asstt Superintendents (Mech)	75.5.200	$1044\frac{4}{9}$	3	Comml: Assts.	150.10.300	700	700	
Do Tech & other Sect	Do	$652\frac{7}{9}$	1	Probationer	100	100	100	
						$3770\frac{1}{9}$	$3770\frac{1}{9}$	
Mechanics	40.5.70	496						
Fitters	40.2.50	380		Grand Total.		~~$9871\frac{1}{3}$~~ $8954\frac{1}{3}$	$7841\frac{1}{3}$	
Jacquard Asst:	40	40		Deduct moiety of salary debitable to Commerce.			$985\frac{5}{9}$	
Mech: Designer	30	30		Net sum debitable to Direction		$7968\frac{8}{9}$	$6855\frac{7}{9}$	
Demonstrators		440						
		$10378\frac{2}{9}$				$7968\frac{8}{9}$	$6855\frac{7}{9}$	

7.12.21

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT BUDGET GRANT AND THE PROPOSED ALLOTMENT OF GRANT FOR THE YEAR 1922-23

28 - Industries and Commerce - 1 Direction

Service Head	Budget Estimate 1921 - 1922	Total	Proposed for 1922-1923	Total	Remar
I. DIRECTION					Increase nominal due to transfer of the provision for Registrar of Joint Stock Provides also for a separate officer for each districts graded salaries for the Commercial assistants.
Salaries	47,500		38,628,		
Establishment	56,500		63,756$\frac{1}{}$		
Scholarships	8,500	includesthe extra grant of Rs 4,500 sanctioned in G.O. 956-7 I&C 367-20-20 dated 22nd August 1921.	8,5003		
Travelling Allowance					Due to increase of Officers
Officers	6,000		7,500		
Establishment	6,000		7,500		
Special Charges					
Collection & Compilation of statistics	6,000		6,000		
Contingencies	8,000	1,38,600	8,000	1,39,889$\frac{1}{5}$	
II. MINOR INDUSTRIES CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
(ii) Dist. Industrial Workshops	6,000	6,000			
III. MINOR INDUSTRIES REVENUE ACCOUNT					
(iv) Dist. Industrial Workshops					Increase due to the number of workshops ~~non existing~~ being 3 as against 1 in current year and the apl ment of Accountant to each workshop
Establishment	2,424		7,320		
T.A., Wages, Raw Materials Repairs, Renewals & other charges	7,000		10,500		
Total working expenses	9,424		17,820		

Deduct moiety debitable to Dist. Funds ...	2,000			4,842		
Net (iv)		2,000		[illegible]	4,842	
(v) Sugar Cane Mills	...			5,000	3,000	
V. DEMONSTRATION & EXPERIMENTAL WORK						
(i) Industrial & Commercial Museum						
Establishment	2424			[illegible]		Includes provision for increase of salaries in lieu of high price allowances
T.A., Purchase of goods and other charges	& 4,576			4,516		
Total Charges	7,000	7,000		7,000	7,000	
(ii) Weaving						
Establishment	8,852			8,000		
Travelling Allowance	2,500			2,500		
Wages, Looms Yarn &c	12,500			12,500		
Total Charges	23,852			23,000		
Deduct Receipts	15,852	8,000		15,000	8,000	
vi). Experimental Industries			Chemical	5,000		
			Expl. Work in factories	5,000		
b) Other experimental industries	8,000		Forest & Mineral	5,000		
c) Rural & Minor "	5,000		Rural & Minor	5,000		
Experimental works in factories	5,000	18,000			20,000	
(vii) Chemical & Industrial Research Bd.	6,000	6,000				
(ix) Subvention to Mysore Pharmaceuticals	2,000	2,000				
REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES						
Establishment	1,656					Provided under 1 Direction
Travelling allowance	500					
Contingencies	844	3,000				
		1,90,500			1,82,726 - 1/3	

The Excess of Rs 2,226-1/3 over & above budget allotment asked for will be met from out of th savings during the year.

N. B., Provision for the Board of Scientific Advise to be made from out of the ~~Mysore Econ~~ Budget of the Mysore Economic Conference and also separate provision should be made for subvention to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals.

7-12-2[illegible]

STATEMENT SHOWING EXISTING CLERICAL AND MENIAL STAFF OF THE OFFICES OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES. THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND OF DISTRICT STAFF AND THE PROPOSED STAFF UNDER THE RE-ORGANISATION

Existing	COST	Proposed for amalgamated office	COST
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE			
Head Clerk	87	1 Manager 80-4-100	95
Second Clerk	67		
Camp Clerk	45	Correspondence	
Cashier	67		
Accountant	55	1 Head Clerk (Com.Section, Joint Stock Companies &c) ...	80
2 Accounts Clerks @ 35	70	2 Statistical Clerks (1) 50,(1) 40	90
Record Keeper	35	2 Correspondence Clerks 2 (35)	70
Typists 1 (45+7), 1 (35)	87	2 From and To Clerks on 35 each	70
Draftsman	87		
Store-keeper	35	Record, Library & Information	
Statistical Clerk	35		
Accounts Clerks (1) 55, (1) 45	100	Record Keeper	45
Total	770	Assistant Record Keeper	30
		Librarian	40
DY. DIRECTOR'S OFFICE		Accounts	
Head Clerk	77	1 Accountant	70
Accountant	45	1 Loans Clerk	70
Statistical Clerk 2(35)	70	3 Accounts Clerks 1(50),1(45),1(35)	130
Steno-Typist	45		
Librarian	30	STenographers and Typists	
Clerk	35+7½		65
	309½	1 Stenographer 50-4-70(Director's Use)	~~24½~~
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OFFICE		1 " 35-3-50(Use of Industrial Engineer, Dy. Dir. & P.A)	41¼
Head Clerk 50-5-70	77	2 Typists 1(40), 1(55)	75
Typis	35		
Clerk	35	Drawing	

Total Ministerial Establishment	1,226½			1,031¼
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE - MENIAL STAFF		**Menial Staff**		
1 Mutchi	18	1 Mutchi		15
1 Duffeday	15	Jamedar		15
Cycle Orderly	13	Cycle Orderly		13
Watchman	13	Watchman		13
6 Peons @ 11/- each	66	Orderlies for Director's use	4	
		" Industrial Engineer	2	
	125	" Dy. Dir. Commerce	2	
		" Asstt. to Director	1	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S OFFICE		Peons for office use	4	
Cycle Orderly	12		13	143
Peons 7 @ 11	77			
Watchman	11			
	100			
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OFFICE				
Peon	11			
STAFF OF ASSTT. TO DIRECTOR				
2 Peons @ 10/-	20			
Total menial establishment	256			199
DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT		**DISTRICT STAFF**		
8 Clerks 30-1-35	270	8 Clerks	30-1-35	270
16 Peons @ 11	176	16 Peons	11/-	176
Total Dt. Establishment	446			446
GRAND TOTAL	1,928½ or 23,102 per annum			1,676¼ or R^s 20,115 per annum

USC).

Net: Savings Rs 3027/- per annum

Director of Industries and

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

D.O. CC 16-7 / One

Office of the
Director of Industries and Commerce,

Bangalore 12th January 1922

My dear Matthan

By some oversight, the Programme for the work of the Department which I had intended to enclose with my Re-organisation proposals has not been forwarded. I enclose a copy of the same and would be obliged if you will attach it to the Re-organisation Proposals and also have the same submitted to the Members for perusal.

Recd 3.10 PM
To be submitted to members – placed up by 13/1/22

Yours sincerely

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

PROGRAMME OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

====

1. LARGE INDUSTRIES.

(a) Manufacture of Sugar, improving the manufacture of jaggery. One large sugar factory to be established and also a Central Jaggery Manufactory Factory.

(b) Helping the Cotton and Woollen Mills already established or contemplated to be developed in proper lines and starting new lines such as Silk Waste Spinning, Carpet Manufacture by Machiner Silk Filatures &c.

(c) Oils and Fats - Starting a large Oil Mill: Development of Soap Factory. The Deoderisation and Hydrogenition of oils.

(d) Tanning - Chiefly the new improved electrolytic processes.

(e) Wood Distillation and Iron Works. Help the Government to place these works on a proper commercial footing and work out al subsidiary Developments possible, such as the development of the Workshop and the manufacture of Finished articles; Acetic Acid and Industries in which it is utilised such as Rubber, White-lea &c., Wood Alcohol and its products such as formaldehyde: cement and bricks from the slag; this may also necessitate the putting of a small plant for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid.

(f) Manufacture of Paper Pulp and Paper Straw Boards.

(g) Kaolin and Porcelain Manufacture.

(h) Lift ~~and~~ Irrigation on a large scale

(i) Enlisting private enterprise to undertake feeder lines, provision of better means of transport facilities and utilisat of power

II. ORDINARY INDUSTRIES.

(a) Establishment of Weaving Factories, both hand-loom and power, Manufacture of loom parts and further experimental and Demonstration Work in regard to improved Weaving Methods and processes.

(b) Development of Workshop in Bangalore and working it along with the Workshop at Bhadrapuri as a co-ordinated whole.

(c) Art Workshops and Furniture Factory.

(d) Manufacture of Bolts and Nuts.

(e) Metal Work and Nails.

(f) Enamelware.

(g) Cutlery.

(h) Manufacture of Alkali by Causticising process

(i) Glass.

(j) Agricultural lime, Bricks and Tiles.

(k) Dye Works.

(l) Fruit Canning Industry

(m) Manufacture of Glue

Others will be added on as Investigations proceed.

III. COTTAGE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Detailed survey of the Existing Industries, their market facilities, improvement of processes and provision of better t and designs and arranging a Trades School in select cases. De -ment of the Arts and Crafts Institute to a Central Sales Roo of Cottage Workers' products. A sales room in Bombay to incre the market ~~sales~~ for artistic industries.

IV. ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

(a) Investigation into the working of all the concerns assist by Government and taking steps to place them on a commercial bas

(b) Adminstration of Taccavi Loans.

(c) Erection of Machinery and assisting private industries in the purchase of machinery and obtaining suitable sites for ----- factories.

(d) Providing facilities for getting proper working capital.

(e) Experimental work in connection with Industries.

V. TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Re-organisation of the present schools with reference to thei present requirements. Formation of Trades Schools and the openi of the Work Depots.

VI. INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

Publication of a Hand-book of Industrial and Commercial Infor tion bearing on Mysore. Publication of leaflets on local ------ Industries and of useful statistics.

VII. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT .

(a) Postal, Telegraph and Transport Facilities.

(b) Stores purchase of Government: collection of information regarding requirements of all departments of Government and findi the most advantageous market to place our orders in.

(c) Organisation of Labour supply and investigations into the conditions of labour.

(d) Attraction of Settlers in sparsely populated tracts.

VIII. COMMERCIAL WORK.

(a) Collection and publication of Statistics on Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the promotion of the Export and Import Trade of the State.

(b) The standardisation of Weights and Measures.

(c) Collection of information regarding specific opportunitie to extend trade systematically: also Tariff Customs Laws and

and Regulations relating to trade and the publication of trade returns.

(d) Work of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

(e) Organisation of the Commercial & Industrial Museums.

IX. WORK TO BE DONE IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE.

(a) Agriculture - Organisation of the trade in the grain, oil seeds and other edible products.

Improvement and development of markets for commercial products such as cotton, silk and Tobacco &c.

Development of Industries subsidiary to Agriculture.

(b) Geological - Collecting of information regarding mineral and other resources likely to form the basis of large industries and investigating the means for developing the same recommending the grant of any concessions if need be.

(c) Railways - Establishment of Feeder Lines, Purchase of Stores materials, and improvement of facilities for transport.

(d) Electrical - Extending the use of Electric Power for the development of Industries.

(e) Public Works- Adoption of measures for the cultivation of large irrigated tracts on Commercial lines and the development of lift ---- Irrigation on a large scale.

(f) Co-operative Societies. - Industrial Co-operation.

------ P. G. D'Souza

Confidential.

My dear Mr. D'Souza,

I have sent herewith a note containing the provisional decisions reached the othe day in connection with the Re-organization of Industries & Commerce Department. I am desi to request you to be so good as to work out further details and submit proposals before t 24th instant.

Signed by Mr. T. [illegible]

Issued on 17th Jany 1922.

Yours Sincerely,

To

P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

D. O

Dated, Bangalore.....25th..Jany..192 2.
Camp Mysore,

No. 4760/CP

Dear Mr. Hiriyannaiya,

With reference to the Council Notes dated the 13th January 1922 on the Industries and Commerce Department Reorganisation file, will you kindly let me know whether you have received the further proposals from the Director of Industries and Commerce. The Council yesterday desired to have the question brought up for final consideration.at the next meeting of the Council, which will be probably held on the 2nd February 1922. The question of the development of the Soap factory and the pay and prospects of Mr. S.G. Sastry will also be taken up at the same meeting when the Director of Industries and Commerce has to be asked to be present. The file with the Director's further proposals may be kindly sent to me as early as practicable, the matter being treated as urgent

Yours sinc~~erely~~,

S. Hiriyannaiya Esq. MA BL

No 4144/DC. 27th January 1922

Dear Mr. Matthan,

I am in receipt of your letter No.4760/C.B. of the 25th January 1922. I received yesterday, Mr. D'Souza's further proposals about the Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department and I have submitted them to the First Member of Council. They are ready for consideration at the next Council Meeting.

Yours Sincerely,

To

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

D. O. Cc16-8

Enc. 4

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Bangalore, 25-1-1922

Strictly Confidential Regd

D3995

My dear Mr [illegible]

With reference to your D.O. letter of the 17th Jan 1922 requesting me to revise the proposals for the reorganization of the Industries and Commerce Department on certain lines indicated in Council I beg to submit herewith four statements showing (1) the effect of the reorganization on the technical staff of the department (2) the clerical and menial establishment (3) establishment for demonstration and experiment and (4) the Budget grant required for the department. Though I had already reduced the Budget allotment to the lowest limits possible I have again cut it down from Rs 187,500 to Rs 175000. This represents the irreducible minimum needed if the department is to achieve some real results. I have reduced the strength of the Technical Establishment as sanctioned from Rs $10292\frac{1}{3}$ per mensem to Rs $5774\frac{4}{9}$ as against $7968\frac{8}{7}$ I had asked for in my previous proposals. The clerical and menial establishment has also been correspondingly reduced.

In my original proposals I have requested that the amount given for taccavi advances should not be reduced for a period of 3 years more in addition to the amounts recovered it is necessary that Government should sanction at least Rs 50000 per annum. These loans carry interest at 7 per cent.: Absolutely

D. O.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Department of Industries and Commerce.

Bangalore, ... 192 .

no risk is involved. These loans have stimulated industrial development. It would retard progress if at this stage the funds are suddenly reduced. I have also suggested that the advances made for working expenses and fixed capital should be continued and when they are recovered they should be available for further developments care being taken that the funds are not spent for any purely speculative enterprises. I shall be very thankful if Govt approve of this principle in the reorganization. I am aware of the serious financial stringency in the State. That is the reason why special efforts be made to assist the people to develop their resources. Conditions in India are likely to be such that they will give considerable impetus to the development of industries. If we fail to take advantage of them there will be little progress. I beg therefore that Government should bestow some special consideration to the needs of the department so that the work done in the past may be consolidated and future progress laid down on sound lines.

Yours truly

S [illegible] Esq MA BL

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRI

UNDER GAZETTED OFFICERS

Designation		Grade	Amount	
Director	1400	1,400	1,400	
Technical Assistant to be Industrial Engineer and in charge of Technical Education.	350	400 - 30 - 700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	In the cas pay of Rs. 8 in the pay effected s the two po
Industrial Chemist	400	400 - 30 - 700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	Grade pay cumbent to tions.
Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshops.	450	400 - 30 - 700	$583\frac{1}{3}$	(Vide rema
Textile Assistant	150	200 - 20 - 400	$321\frac{1}{9}$	Maximum pa for a duly
Superintendent of Industrial and Commercial Intelligence	250	250-50/3- 400	350	
Commercial Assistant for publication and statistics.	160	150-15/1- 300	$241\frac{2}{3}$	
Personal Assistant	×	250-50/3-400	350	
Superintendents of Industries	250	200 - 20 - 400	$642\frac{2}{9}$	
Superintendents of Industries	300	150 -15/1- 300	$483\frac{1}{3}$	
Mechanics	333	50 - 5 - 100	$666\frac{2}{3}$	In addit will be fitters when not enga the C.I.
Fitters	380	40 - 2 - 50	380	
Accountant	225	175+50 175+50	225	Services Accounts month to accounts
	4548			
	2000		6,810	

JCT moiety of cost of

Full pay of the Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshop	$583\frac{1}{3}$		
Half pay of the Textile Asstt.	$160\frac{5}{9}$		In case of the p to be un
" " Industrial Chemist	$291\frac{2}{3}$	$1,035\frac{5}{9}$	
		$5,774\frac{4}{9}$	per month o
rical and Menial		1,442	per month o

IV.

TATEMENT SHOWING EXISTING CLERICAL AND MENIAL STAFF OF THE OFFICES OF THE DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DISTRICT STAFF AND THE PROPOSED STAFF UNDER T

Existing.		Cost.	Proposed for amalgam
RECTOR'S OFFICE.			
Head Clerk		87.	1 Manager, 80-4
Second Clerk.		67.	
Camp Clerk.		45.	Correspondence.
Cashier.		67.	1 Head Clerk. (~~Com~~Ge
Accountant.		55.	2 Statistical Clerks
2 Accounts Clerks @ Rs35/.		70.	2 Correspondence Cle
Record Keeper.		35.	2 From & To Clerks c
Typists 1 (45 plus 7), & 1 (35)		87.	
Draftsman.		87.	Record, Library & Infor
Store-keeper.		35.	Record Keeper.
Statistical Clerk.		35.	Assistant Record K
Accounts Clerks (1) 55, (45)		100.	Librarian.

	Total:-	770.	Accounts.
		---	1 Accountant.
PUTY DIRECTOR'S OFFICE			1 Loans Clerk.
Head Clerk.		77.	2 Accounts Clerks (1
Accountant.		45.	Stenographers and Typis
Statistical Clerks 2 (35)		70.	1 Stenographer 50-4-
Steno-Typist.		45.	1 --Do-- 35-3-
Librarian.		30.	Accountant En
Clerk.		35+7½.	2 Typists (1) 40, (

		309½.	Drawing.
		------	1 Draftsman.
Total Ministerial Establishment.		1,079½.	

Existing.		Cost.	Proposed for amalgam
IRECTOR'S OFFICE - MENIAL STAFF.			Menial Staff.
1 ~~Daffedar~~ Mutchi.		18.	
1 Daffedar.		15.	1 Mutchi
Cycle Orderly.		13.	Jamedar.
Watchman.		13.	Cycle Orderly.
6 Peons @ 11/- each.		66.	Watchmn.

	Total:-	125.	Orderlies for Director
		----	" " ~~Industri~~ Technic
EPUTY DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.			" Suptt: C
			Commercial
Cycle Orderly.		12.	" "Comml: Ass
Peons 7 @ 11/-each.		77.	-tion & S
Watchman.		11.	" "Asst: to D
		---	Peons for Office use.
	Total:-	100.	

STAFF OF ASST: TO DIRECTOR.			
2 Peons @ 10/=	Total:-	20.	
		--	DISTRICT STAFF.
Total Menial Establishment.		245.	
		---	5 Clerks.
DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT.			8 Peons.
8 Clerks. 30-1-35.		270.	
16 Peons @ 11/=		176.	
Total District Establishment.		---	
		446.	
Grand Total:-		-----	
		1,770½.or	
		Rs 21,246 per annum	

NET SAVINGS PER ANNUM = Rs 3,942/=.

7/11

MENT OF PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT BORNE IN DEMONSTRATION AND EXPERIMENTAL AL PROPOSED ST

EXISTING		COST	PROPOSED	
nspectors	67	134	1 Weaving Inspector	on 75-5-
emonstrators	40	80	3 Demonstrators	40-3-
do.	30	300	5 do.	30-2-
do.	23	138	Accountant	40
hanic and sizer	35	35	Mechanic	60
rk	30	30	2 Peons	11
guard Assistant	45	45		
oli Inspector	55	55		
eons on Rs 11 & one on Rs 10		43		
		860		
AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM				
erintendent		97	Superintendent	75-5-1
rk		35	Clerk	
ns 3 on Rs 11		33	Peons 3	11 eac
		165		
TRIES SECTION				
rk		45		
aner		18	Cleaner	
1		11	Peon	
chman		13	Watchman	
		87		
NDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS				
er and Turner		45	Accountant	
ksmith		35	Fitter and Turner	50-5- 75
erman		13	Blacksmith	35-3-·50
Les		11	Hammerman	10-0- 15
man		10	Bellow Boy	9
w. Boy		9	Cooly	12
			Watchman	12

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT BUDGET GRANT AND THE PROPOSE

1922-1923 : 28 - Industries and Commerce -

Service Head	Budget Estimate 1921 - 1922	Total	
I. DIRECTION			
Salaries	47,500 ✓		
Establishment (~~Chemical & Menial~~)	56,500		
Scholarships	8,500		(includes the extra grant of Rs 4,500 sanctioned in G.O.No. 956-7 I&C 367-20-20 dated - 22nd August 1921.
Travelling allowance			
Officers	6,000 ✓		
Establishment	6,000 ✓		
Special Charges			
Collection & Compilation of Statistics	6,000 ✓		
Contingencies	8,000 ✓	1,38,500	
II. MINOR INDUSTRIES - CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
(ii) Dist. Industrial Workshops	6,000 ✓	6,000	
III. MINOR INDUSTRIES - REVENUE ACCOUNT			
(iv) Dist. Industrial Workshops			
Establishment	2,424 ✓		
T.A; Wages, raw materials, repairs, renewals and other - charges	7,000 ✓		
Total working expenses ...	9,424 ✓		
Deduct Receipts ...	5,424 ✓		
Deduct moiety debitable to Dt.Funds	2,000 ✓	2,000	
Net (iv)			
v.Sugar cane mills ~~Net (xxx)~~			
IV. DEMONSTRATION & EXPERIMENTAL WORK			
(i) Industrial & Commercial Museum			
Establishment	2,424		
T.A; purchase of goods and other charges	4,576		
Total charges	7,000	7,000	
(ii) Weaving - Establishment	8,832		
T. A.	2,500		
Wages, Looms Yarn &c	12,500		
Total charges	23,832		
DEDUCT Receipts	15,832	8,000	
(vi) Experimental Industries			Chemical Mineral and forest
b) Other expl. industries	8,000		Expl. work in factories
c) Rural and minor	5,000		
Experimental work in factories	5,000	18,000	Rural & Minor
Chemical & ~~Industrial~~ Research Bd	6,000	6,000	

NT OF GRANT FOR THE YEAR

TION

osed for -1923	Total	Remarks
9,293$\frac{1}{3}$		
7,304$\frac{2}{3}$	(Clerical & menial only)	
,500		
	95,097$\frac{1}{3}$	
8,500		
7,500		
,000		
000		
	29,000	[illegible]
		[illegible]
8,060$\frac{2}{3}$	8,060$\frac{2}{3}$ X	
7,320		crease due to the number of workshops now existing being 3 as against [illegible] in the current year and the appointment of an - Accountant [illegible]
0,500		
~~7,820~~		
8,136		
4,842 X	4,842 -3,000	i.e 1,600/- for workshop as against R^s^ 2,000/- at present
3,000		
,484		
4,516		
7,000	7,000 ✓	
8,000		
3,500		
2,500		
3,000		
5,000	8,000	
9,000		
,000		
5,	20,000	
	1,75,000	

4760/Cp.

9 25/1/22

(1:7)

Dear Mr. Hiriyannaiya,

With reference to the Council Note dated the 13th January 1922 on the Industries and Commerce Dept Reorganisation file, will you kindly let me know whether you have received the further proposals from the Director of Indus. and Com. ~~This subject will have to be considered~~ at the next meeting of the Council which will be probably held on the 2nd February 1922. The question of the development of the Soap factory and the pay and prospects of Mr. B.G. Sastry will also be taken up at the same meeting ~~of Council~~ when the Director of Industries and Commerce has promised to ~~will also~~ be present. The file with the Director's further proposals may be kindly sent to me as early as practicable, the matter being treated as urgent.

The Council yesterday desired to have the question brought up for final consideration.

Yours sincerely,

S.Hiriyannaiya, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government, Gen. Dept.

C.B. 2990.

D.O. No. I&C. 4144

Cb 28/1/22

General and Revenue Secretariat

Bangalore, 27th January 1922.

Dear Mr. Matthan,

I am in receipt of your letter No.4760/C.B. of the 25th January 1922. I received yesterday, Mr. D'Souza's further proposals about the Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department and I have submitted them to the First Member of Council. They are ready for consideration at the next Council Meeting.

Yours Sincerely,

28/1/22

To

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.
Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

G. R. S. II

General
Se

eet.

C.B. 3065

D. O.

Office of the
Director of Industries and Commerce,
Bangalore 1st Feb 1922

2/2

My Dear Matthan

I shall be returning on Saturday morning. I shall be available on ~~that~~

y.

Yours sincly

[illegible] to Guindy.

[illegible]ERNMENT OF [illegible]

D. O. 360 En 3 Stmts:

Office of the
Director of Industries and Commerce,

Bangalore 23rd: March 1922.

Dear Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar,

As desired by you in person yesterday I send you herewith the ⓧ marginally noted 3 Statements for your information.

Yours sincerely,

Asst: to Director.

ⓧ 1. Statement of Loans sanctioned and amounts drawn from the Treasury and recoveries made towards the loans.

2. Statement showing the classification of loans granted and recoveries towards loans.

3. Loans sanctioned and realised during the period 17-18; 18-19; 19-20; & 20-21.

B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

STATEMENT OF LOANS SANCTIONED AND AMOUNTS DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY AND RECOVERIES TOWARDS THE LOANS.

Year	Loans Sanctioned.	Actual amount drawn from the Treasury.	Recoveries. Principal.	Recoveries. Interest.
1913-14.	96,796-4-0.	55,528-12- 0.		
1914-15.	85,230-0-0.	76,912- 8- 0.	11,273-11- 3.	2,008- 0- 0
1915-16.	1,16,770-0-0.	83,352- 8- 0.	27,671-14- 9.	3,200- 4- 6
1916-17.	1,01,258-0-0.	42,404-12- 0.	35,064- 5-10.	3,552-11- 8
1917-18.	2,61,553-0-0.	1,85,520- 8- 0.	41,342- 2- 9.	4,344- 1- 1
1918-19.	1,07,100-0-0.	93,029- 4- 0.	36,004-12- 4.	6,992- 5-
1919-20.	2,16,200-0-0.	1,23,468-10-10.	61,741-12- 9.	10,439-15
1920-21.	55,130-0-0.	76,122- 2- 1	70,697-15- 6.	11,943-1
1921-22 to end of Feb:1922.	30,400- 0-0	46,615- 5- 1.	45,650- 8- 0.	12,011- 6-
	10,70,437-4-0	7 82,954-6-0	3,29,447- 3- 2.	54,492- 7-1

Grand Total:-3,83,939-0-0.

Asstt DIRECTOR.

BV/3.

STATEMENT

NO. VI.

Period.	Loans sanctioned.	Loans Realized
1917-1918.	2,61,553	41,342- 2- 0.
1918-1919.	1,07,100	36,004-12- 4.
1919-1920.	2,16,200	61,741-12- 0.
1920-1921.	55,130	70,697-15- 6.
	6,39,983	2,09,786-11- 4.

DIRECTOR.

Important

CB-4115

GEN. & REV. SECRET.
5512
21 JUN 1922
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE
BRANCH.

D. O. GC 360

Office of the
Director of Industries and Commerce,
Bangalore 27th April 1922

My dear Matthan

I have had no opportunity of explaining the requirements of the Department in connection with the recommendations of the Finance Committee with regard to the Re-organisation of the Department. In the course of the Discussions before the Committee it appeared to be their opinion that while the Department should be allowed a reasonable establishment, the amount required for experimental and other investigation work of the Department shouldbe earned from the profits of the Commercial concerns. As this is not possible, a provision of at least Rs 20,000/- will be necessary for this purpose. I shall be very grateful, if before the subject is taken up for final consideration, I am allowed an opportunity of submitting my views as to the minimum requirements of the Department.

Yours sincerely.

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.

Reference (18 months) to 1920

S.E.M.

Mr. D'Souza spoke to me about this three days ago.
Reply
25-6-22

Place up for orders

[illegible]

U.O. No 3288 2/10/22

vide notes

Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.	
(A) Director	1400	(A) Director	140
Deputy Director 500-50-800	696 2/3	Industrial Engineer who will	
Personal Assistants.	300	be Mechanical Advisor to	
General Assistant 300-50/23-400	366 2/3	the Director in charge of Tech	
Textile Assistant	150	Education 400-30-700	58
Industrial Chemist	400	Superintendent of Commercial intelligence 200-20-300	266 2/3
Superintendent C.D. workshop 300-25-500	426 2/3		
		Industrial Chemist	400
		Superintendent C.D. workshop 200-20-400	322 2/9
		Textile Assistant do	322 2/9
Superintendents (2) 200-25-300	~~1093 1/3~~ 546 2/3	Superintendent of Industries do	322 2/9
Asstt. Supdts. (4) 100-20-200	666 2/3	do 150-15-300	241 2/3
Mechanics (8) 50-5-100	644 4/9 + 56	Commercial Accountant	225
		Commercial Assistant 150-10-200	187 1/2
Asstt. Mechanics (8) 30-5-75 and 70 to 75	464 + 48	Mechanics (6) 50-5-100	483 1/3
Fitters (8) 40-2-50	373 1/3 + 40	Fitters (4) 40-2-50	186 2/3
Clerks (8) 25-~~5~~-1-30	230 + 40		4940 5/6 × 12
Peons (16) at 11/-	176		59290
	~~322 2/9~~ 7/9		
Commercial Assistants (4)	600		
Commercial Accountant	150		
Commercial probationers (2)	200		
Commercial Correspondent	120		
	8095 7/9 × 12		
	97141		

1. Present Scale		Proposed Scale	
(1) Director's Office			
Head clerk	87	Manager 80-4-100	95
2nd clerk	67	Statistical clerk 50,4,	90
camp clerk	45	correspondence clerks (2) 35	70
Record Keeper	35	Second Do. clerk	35
Senior Typist 45+7½-	52	Record Keeper	45
Junior Typist ~~35~~	35	Assistant Record Keeper	30
Draftsman	87	Librarian	40
Statistical clerk	35	Accountant	0
~~Commercial~~ Accountant	67	Loans clerk	10
Accounts clerk	55	Accounts clerk	0
Cashier	45	Stenographer 50-4-70	5
Mutchi	18	Do - 35-3-50	6¼
Daffadar	15	Typists	0
cycle orderly	13	Draftsman	60
Watchman	13	District clerks (2) 30-1-35	67½
Peons (6)	66	Menial Establishment	265
~~Commercial probationer~~	~~100~~		1038¾
or	735 8820	per annum	3665
Deputy Director's Office			
Head clerk	77		
Accountant	45		
Statistical clerk	35		
Steno Typist	45		
Librarian	30		

Present Scale		Proposed Scale	
Additional clerk	35		
cycle allowance	7½		
~~Commercial [illegible] publication~~	~~100~~		
cycle orderly	12		
Peons (7) at 11	77		
watchman	11		
	374½		
	4494	per annum	
Weaving ~~Factory~~ Section		(C)	
Weaving Inspectors (2) 67	134	Weaving Inspector 70-5-125	103
Demonstrators (6) 23	138	Demonstrators (3) 40-3-70	175
Do (10) (30)	300	Do (3) 30-2-50	126⅔
Do (2) 40	80	clerk	30
Jacquard Assistant	45	Peons (2) 11	22
Mechanic & Sizer	35		456⅔
Demonstration clerk	30		5480
Menials (2) 10-11	21		
Peons 2 weaving Inst	22		
	805		
	9660		

Museum

Commercial

Superintendent 75-5-100	93¾
clerk	35
Peons (3)	33

Industrial

clerk	45
cleaner	18

Present Scale Proposed Scale

Watchman	13
Peon	11
	24 8¾
	2985 per annum

E

District Industrial Workshops.

Fitter & Turner	45
Blacksmith	35
Hammerman	13
Cooly	11
watchman	10
Bellows boy	9
	123
For 2 workshops	246
½ District Ind.	
Net	123
	1476 per annum.

Abstract

A	97141	A	59290
B	8820	B	13665
9	4494	C	5480
C	9660		
D	2985		
E	1476	Net Savings	46141
			~~78435~~
	124576		124576

M.V.

(114

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

G.O. No. 1090-1/I & C 48- 17-1 dated 1st August 1917 sanctioning the reorganisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

2. G.O. No. 8413-63/I & C 48-17-14 dated 22nd March 1918 prescribing a programme of work for the Commercial Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C.C. 16-8/dated 25th January 1922 from the Director of Industries submitting proposals for the further reorganisation of the Department in view of the altered circumstances prevailing at present.

4. Extract from the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee received with the Secretary's Memorandum No. 180 dated 12th April 1922

5. Subsequent correspondence ending with the Director's letter dated 27th April 1922 on the same subject.

6. Para 28 of Government Order No. 11180 22 25/Edn. 498-20-1 dated 25th May 1921, transferring the Chamarajendra Technical Institute the District and Taluk Industrial Schools to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce

7. Government Order No. 3 tc. 423-25/3 tc. 22-21-3 dated 15th July 1922 directing that the Art Depot be developed to the fullest extent in

in combination ~~of~~ with the Art Workshop.

8. Government Order No. 4666-80/Edn. 121-21-60 dated 20.6.1922. directing the transfer of th budget provision in the Education @@@@@@@@@@ Budget (Rs. 103,256) to the Industries and Commerce Department.

ORDER NO. 2623-92 | IC 121-22-1

Bangalore, 24 ~~August~~ October 1922.

The Industries and Commerce Department was last reorganised in Government Order No. 1090-140/I & C 48-17-1 dated 1st August 1917. The main features of the reorganisation then ordered were as follows:-

(i) A separate branch was constituted under the administration of the Director to deal entirely with questions relating to commercial development in the State and an Officer entitled the Deputy Director of Commerce was placed in immediate charge of this branch of work with an Assistant Director and a number of Commercial Probationers.

(ii) All the activities necessary for the prope development of industries and commerce in the State were classified under 10 groups and the subjects which should receive special attention under each group were indicated in the statement appended to the order with particulars of the allotments for expenditure under each head.

(iii) A revised scale of establishment was provided for the ordinary work of the Department including that required for the installation and supervision of machinery set up by private industrialists in the State.

(iv) With a view to ~~[illegible]~~ facilitate the expansion of the work of the Department in new directions, it was pr vided that while the ordinary work of the Departmen should be carried on by the sanctioned staff, any subject attaining temporary prominence might be included under ~~the~~ a special group with a separate staff under the orders of Government.

(v) The total budget provision ~~xxxxx~~ sanctione for the work in the Department as a result of the reorganisation was Rs. 3,75,770 out of which an allotment of Rs. 1,12,670 was provided for expenditure on establishments. And the total cost of the establishment ~~sanctioned~~ as it stands at present is Rs. 1,23,50 for the technical staff of the Department and Rs. 23,022 for Clerical and Menial Establishment.

3. Review of the work done by the Department.

(a) The work done by the Department since it was first constituted on a temporary basis in January 1913 may be briefly summarised. The Department has stimulated private initiative and private effort in the installation of machinery for deep well pumping, more efficient utilisation of agricultural products by means of power-driven machinery and the establishment of a number of small organised industries in various parts of the State both with the help of takavi loans by Government and from funds raised by the people themselves. The total number of installations set up with financial aid from Government is 184 and the amount advanced under the system of takavi loans is nearly Rs. 8,00,000.

(b) The Department has paid special attention t the improvement and development of weaving, which i is the largest industry besides Agriculture in the State. The Government Weaving Factory established in Bangalore was started in 1912. The experimental section attached to the factory has f from time to time introduced a number of improved weaving appliances suitable to the hand-loom weaver, which have received wide recognition all over the country. Weaving Demonstrators have been sent out from the Factory for the introductio introduction of fly shuttle slays and other preparatory machinery with the result that about 4,500 fly shuttle looms are reported to be at work in the various parts of the State.

(c) Demonstration factories for the manufacture of metal ware and of soap have been established under the control of the Department with a view to their ultimate introduction in the State. The Metal Factory after a course of successful experimental working was transferred to private enterprise in August 1921 and arrangements for the transfer of the Soap Factory also are in course of consideration by Government.

(d) The Workshop attached to the Water Supply Division of the Public Works Department was transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce in September 1917 and suitable provision was made for the establishment of District Industrial Workshops in the more important district head-quarters. It was directed that ~~the~~ these workshops should be utilised for the repair of machinery in private industrial installations, the repairs required by Government Departments and the manufacture and adaptation of simple machinery ordinarily required in the State. Such District Workshops ~~have been~~ ~~[illegible]~~ have been established in Shimoga and Tumkur and another workshop will soon be opened at Kolar.

In view of the want of experience in regard to the manufacture of machinery and the high cost of raw material, labour and other disadvantages, the goods turned out in the workshops have not found a ready sale although the District Industrial Workshops are doing good work by affording a means for obtaining xxxxxxxxfxx training to the people in the use of mechanical appliances.

(e) The Department was also engaged in other investigation work, particularly in regard to ~~the~~ mineral~~product~~s and was able to locate kaolin deposits suitable for the manufacture of ceramic products. The Department was of great assistance during the war for the manufacture and supply of Army @@@@ blankets.

(f) The Commercial Section published statistics regarding the rail-borne trade in the State and was of help in the control and distribution by Government of various materials, such as hides, and tanning materials required for supply during the war and of kerosine oil, and ultimately of foodstuffs when control over the latter was assumed by Government in view of an unusual shortness of crop and the general dislocation of all business caused by the War.

3. The necessity for the reorganisation. @@@ (a) Since the orders of Government reorganising the Department, the Report of the Industrial Commission has been published and Departments of Industries have been established in the different provinces in British India. The development of industries has been entrusted to Provincial Governments under the Reform Scheme and the adoption of a National Policy of Industrial improvement advocated in the Report the Commission is being pursued with energy in all provinces as the subject of Industrial Developmen has been transferred to popular control. The general Industrial Revival all over the country require a suitable adaptation of the organisation of the Department of Industries so that its future activities may be directed along lines of greatest promis

for the industrial advancement of the State.

(b) Although the constitution of the Department enabled it to afford considerable stimulus to the establishment of small organised industries in various parts of the State, it has had ~~very~~ little influence on the improvement of Cottage Industries, except in regard to Weaving, which form so prominent a feature of the industrial life of Mysore. Even in the case of the Weaving Industry, the advantages which may have been expected by the introduction of improved appliances have not been fully realised for want of sufficient attention to find an outlet for the increased production of hand-woven goods and other ~~xxx~~ connected commercial problems. The Industrial Commission have recognised that the crying need of the country is the provision of greater facilities for ~~xxx~~ training for the artisan population and have recommended that the Central Industrial Schools which ~~xxxx~~ form the only suitable agency for imparting such -- training be handed over to the Department of Industries. This question was first considered in the proposals embodied in the Education Memorandum and Government have passed orders transferring the control over Industrial Schools to the Department of Industries so that through their means the handicraft industries of the State may be developed to a higher state of efficiency. Arrangements have therefore to be made to enable the Department to completely overhaul the "bazaar" methods of industrial training now in vogue in the schools and replace them by modern methods of craftsmanship under a trained Superintendent.

(c) The Special Finance Committee have recommen for the department at present and in the near futur

and to simplify recruitment and scales of pay.

4. Future cadre of the Department. After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and the requirements of the Department, Government are pleased to direct that the organisation of the Department be fixed as follows:-

Designation.	Grade.	Monthly average.	Annual cost
/ 1 Director who will be the administrative head of the Department.		1,400	16,800
2 1 Industrial Engineer who will be the Technical Adviser to the Director and responsible for the installation and supervision of industrial machinery in the State.	400-30-700	583 1/3	7,000
5 1 Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence.	200-20-300	266 2/3	3,200
3 1 Industrial Chemist ~~for charge of the Soap Factory.~~	400-50-700	620	7,440
4 1 Superintendent of Central Industrial Workshops.	200-20-400	322 2/9	3,866 2/3
1 Textile Assistant for charge of the Weaving Factory.	do.	do.	3,866 2/3
2 Superintendents of Industries for erection and supervision of industrial installations in the State.			
One on	do.	do.	3,866 2/3.
One on	150-15-300	241 2/3	2,900
6 Mechanics.	50-5-100	80 5/9	5,800
4 Fitters.	40-2-50	47½	2,280
1 Commercial Accountant.	225.	225	2,700
1 Commercial Assistant.	150-10-200	183 1/3	2,200
			61,920
Clerical and menial establishment charges as per details appended to this order.			13,605
Average annual cost.			75,525

5. A provision of Rs. 18,000 will be made

(147)

made for travelling allowances to Officers and establishment as well as on account of Contingencies, Rs 12,000 for the grant of scholarships and towards the charges for the preparation of statistics, Rs. 6,000 towards the net expenditure on the Textile section and Rs /6,000 for other experimental and demonstration work. The total budget grant for the department will in future be Rs. 1,17,525. The net financial effect of the revision sanctioned in this will be a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 68,405

~~This order will take effect from~~

6. Government are pleased to direct that the ~~xx~~ posts not provided for in the cadre of the Department as sanctioned ~~xxxxxx~~ above, ~~will~~ be abolished. In the case of officers working under contracts for specific terms whose posts are not continued in this order, they will be given the option of terminating their agreements earlier.

7. Consequent on ~~With~~ the abolition of the post of the Deputy Director of Commerce and ~~the~~ Ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Inspector General of Registration [illegible] appointed ~~will be~~ Ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

8. Separate orders have already been passed directing the transfer to the budget of the Department the allotment of Rs. 1,03,256 provided in the Education Budget for Industrial Schools and the proposals of the Director for the improvement of the existing schools have been called for. Government therefore consider it sufficient to indicate the main lines of policy which they desire to pursue in regard to Industrial Education which is of such vital importance in the development of Cottage

Industries. The Industrial Schools in the State will recognise the distinction which exists in the character of the training and equipment required in the two main groups under which all cottage industries may be classified. In the case of all handicraft industries such as smithery or carpentry in which a knowledge of the craft and the manual dexterity in carrying out its processes are of primary importance to the workman, the training will be imparted through a series of graduated exercises with a view to develop the skill and technical efficiency of the artisans of this class to as high a level as possible. But in the case of ~~industrials~~ industries such as Weaving or Metalwork, where the goods turned out are brought into competition with the products of highly organised industries, training will be given not only in the use of improved appliances in substitution of those in use at present, but sufficient attention will also be paid to the commercial problems connected with the cost and supply of raw material, the selection of suitable designs and patterns, and the establishment of agencies for the disposal of goods. Suitable provision should be made, as far as possible, in the schools in which industries of this class are taught for establishing a commercial section so that the importance of Commercial considerations in the development of such industries may be sufficiently realised and opportunities may be afforded for ~~training~~ obtaining business training to all pupils who wish to start industries on their own account. With a view to raise the level of the training in handicraft industries, taught in in these institutions and also to help in the prepara-

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preparation of new designs and patterns in weaving ~~xx~~ schools, Government are pleased to direct that the Industrial Engineer ~~Superintendent of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute~~ ~~will~~ be employed to inspect and supervise the working of the Industrial Schools under the administrative control of the Director.

This is in variance with the recommendation of the Council that the Industrial Engineer may be made responsible for this work. The amendment now proposed is in agreement with the view expressed in the report of the Industrial Commission & has been explained by the Spl officer in his MSS note attached.

8. (a) The Department will continue the system of the grant of takavi loans, but as recommended by the Committee, the grants per annum will be limited to a sum of about Rs. 50,000 estimated to be recovered annually out of the advances already made.

(b) Separate orders will be issued in regard to the work to be carried on in future in the Industrial and other District Workshops.

(c) In regard to the Art Workshop, however, which the Committee suggest may be handed over to private enterprise, Government are of opinion that such a step would inevitably result in the deterioration in the standard of artistic craft work by forcing the artisans to seek the assistance of the ordinary curio dealers for the disposal of their products. They consider that for some time longer, it will be necessary to retain the Art Workshop under Government control so that the higher standard in artistic ~~xxxx~~ crafts which was formerly in vogue may be permanently restored. The Arts and Crafts Depot will be employed for the sale of the goods made in the Art Workshop.

The ~~[illegible]~~ text is now in accordance with the Council recommendation. The alteration suggested having been struck out. It will be reserved for separate consideration.

11.9.22

The Director of Industries will be requested to submit detailed proposals for the development of the Art Industries of the State and the building up of a suitable business organisation for an extended sale of their products.

(d) The Special Finance Committee suggest that the Demonstration section of the Weaving Factory may be retained and that the Commercial Section. -- should be restricted to what is absolutely necessary. In view of what has already been stated before, Government consider that ~~it~~ is important that the commercial problems arising out of the increased output of handwoven goods as a result of the use of improved appliances should be systematically dealt with and overcome if the hand-loom industry should make sufficient headway and direct that the Commercial Section of the Factory should not only endeavour to turn out goods of improved quality under commercial conditions but should be able to push in the market the goods made in other weaving schools in the State.

10. The Director will be requested to submit for the orders of Government a proposition statement showing the allocation of the Staff in the cadre as now sanctioned ~~at present, except that in the case of the Industrial Chemist, Mr. S.G. Shastry will be appointed to the post as soon as his present engagement terminates.~~ Separate orders should be obtained in regard to the disposal of the Staff disbanded under this order. The Director will also formulate and submit a detailed programme of the work of the Department for the year 1922-23 with particulars of work proposed to be alloted to each of the officers attached to the Department.

General Secretary to Govt.

To
The Director of Industries and Commerce.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Secretariat.

Gr.
4/8/22

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The other Heads of Departments.

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication
in the Gazette

PRESS TABLE.

COPY TO THE SPECIAL OFFICER on duty with the
DEWAN.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. I. C. 2633-92—I. & C. 121-22-1, dated 24th October 1922.

Re-organization of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Sanctions the —— and lays down the policy of its future working.

READ—

Government Order No. 1090-1—I & C. 48-17-1, dated 1st August 1917, sanctioning the reorganization of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

2. Government Order No. 8413-63—I & C. 48-17-14, dated 22nd March 1918, prescribing a programme of work for the Commercial Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. C. 16-8, dated 25th January 1922, from the Director of Industries submitting proposals for the further reorganization of the Department in view of the altered circumstances prevailing at present.

4. Extract from the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee received with the Secretary's Memorandum No. 180, dated 12th April 1922.

5. Subsequent correspondence ending with the Director's letter dated 27th April 1922, on the same subject.

6. Para 28 of Government Order No. 11180-25—Edn. 498-20-1, dated 25th May 1921, transferring the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the District and Taluk Industrial Schools to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

7. Government Order No. I. & C. 423-25—I.& C. 221-21-3, dated 15th July 1922, directing that the Art Depot be developed to the fullest extent in combination with the Art Workshop.

8. Government Order No. 4666-80—Edn. 121-21-60, dated 20th June 1922 , directing the transfer of the budget provision in the Education Budget (Rs. 10,3,256) to the Industries and Commerce Department.

ORDER No. I. C. 2633-92—I. & C. 121-22-1, DATED 24TH OCTOBER 1922.

The Industries and Commerce Department was last reorganized in Government Order No. 1090-140—I. & C. 48-17-1, dated 1st August 1917. The main features of the reorganization then ordered were as follows:—

(i) A separate branch was constituted under the administration of the Director to deal entirely with questions relating to commercial development in the State and an Officer entitled the Deputy Director of Commerce was placed in immediate charge of this branch of work with an Assistant Director and a number of Commercial Probationers.

(ii) All the activities necessary for the proper development of industries and commerce in the State were classified under 10 groups and the subjects which should receive special attention under each group were indicated in the statement appended to the order with particulars of the allotments for expenditure under each head.

(iii) A revised scale of establishment was provided for the ordinary work of the Department including that required for the installation and supervision of machinery set up by private industrialists in the State.

(iv) With a view to facilitate the expansion of the work of the Department in the new directions, it was provided that while the ordinary work of the department should be carried on by the sanctioned staff, any subject attaining temporary prominence might be included under a special group with a separate staff under the orders of Government.

(v) The total budget provision sanctioned for the work in the Department as a result of the reorganization was Rs. 2,75,770 out of which an allotment of Rs. 1,12,670 was provided for expenditure on establishments. But the total cost of the establishment as it stands at present is Rs. 1,23,500 for the technical staff of the Department and Rs. 23,022 for clerical and menial establishment.

2. *Review of the work done by the Department.*—(*a*) The work done by the Department since it was first constituted on a temporary basis in January 1913 may be briefly summarised. The Department has stimulated private initiative and private effort in the installation of machinery for deep well pumping more efficient utilisation of agricultural products by means of power-driven machinery, and the establishment of a number of small organised industries in various parts of the State both with the help of takavi loans by Government and from funds raised by the people themselves. The total number of installations set up with financial aid from Government is 184 and the amount advanced under the system of takavi loans is nearly Rs. 8,00,000.

(*b*) The Department has paid special attention to the improvement and development of weaving, which is the largest industry besides agriculture in the State. The Government Weaving Factory established in Bangalore was started in 1912. The experimental section attached to the factory has, from time to time, introduced a number of improved weaving appliances suitable to the hand-loom weaver, which have received wide recognition all over the country. Weaving Demonstrators have been sent out from the factory for the introduction of fly shuttle slays and other preparatory machinery with the result that about 4,500 fly shuttle looms are reported to be at work in the various parts of the State.

(*c*) Demonstration factories for the manufacture of metalware and of soap have been established under the control of the Department with a view to their ultimate introduction in the State. The Metal Factory after a course of successful experimental working was transferred to private enterprise in August 1921 and arrangements for the transfer of the Soap Factory also are in course of consideration by Government.

(*d*) The Workshop attached to the Water-Supply Division of the Public Works Department was transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce in September 1917 and suitable provision was made for the establishment of District Industrial Workshops in the more important district head quarters. It was directed that these workshops should be utilised for the repair of machinery in private industrial installations, the repairs required by Government Departments and the manufacture and adaptation of simple machinery ordinarily required in the State. Such District Workshops have been established in Shimoga and Tumkur and another workshop will soon be opened at Kolar.

In view of the want of experience in regard to the manufacture of machinery and the high cost of raw material, labour and other disadvantages, the goods turned out in the workshops have not found a ready sale although the District Industrial Workshops are doing good work by affording a means for obtaining training to the people in the use of mechanical appliances.

(*e*) The Department was also engaged in other investigation work, particularly in regard to minerals and was able to locate kaolin deposits suitable for the manufacture of ceramic products. The Department was of great assistance during the war for the manufacture and supply of Army blankets.

(*f*) The Commercial Section published statistics regarding the rail-borne trade in the State and was of help in the control and distribution by Government of various materials, such as hides, and tanning materials required for supply during the war and of kerosene oil, and ultimately of food stuffs when control over the latter was assumed by Government in view of an unusual shortness of crop and the general dislocation of all business caused by the War.

3. *The necessity for the reorganisation.*—(*a*) Since the orders of Government reorganizing the Department, the Report of the Industrial Commission has been published and Departments of Industries have been established in the different provinces in British India. The development of industries has been entrusted to Provincial Governments under the Reform Scheme and the adoption of a National Policy of Industrial improvement advocated in the Report of the Commission is being pursued with energy in all provinces as the subject of Industrial Development has been transferred to popular control. The general Industrial Revival all over the country requires a suitable adaptation of the organisation of the Department of Industries so that its future activities may be directed along lines of greatest promise for the industrial advancement of the State.

(*b*) Although the constitution of the Department enabled it to afford considerable stimulus to the establishment of small organised industries in various parts of the State, it has had little influence on the improvement of Cottage Industries, except in regard to weaving, which form so prominent a feature of the industrial life of Mysore. Even in the case of the Weaving Industry, the advantages which may have been expected by the introduction of improved appliances have not been fully realised for want of sufficient attention to find an outlet for the increased production of hand-woven goods and other connected commercial problems. The Industrial Commission have recognised that the crying need of the country is the provision of greater facilities for training for the artisan population and have recommended that the Central Industrial Schools which form the only suitable agency for imparting such training be handed over to the Department of Industries. This question was first considered in the proposals embodied in the Education Memorandum and Government have passed orders transferring the control over Industrial Schools to the Department of Industries so that through their means, the handicraft industries of the State may be developed to a higher state of efficiency. Arrangements have therefore to be made to enable the Department to completely overhaul the "bazaar" methods of industrial training now in vogue in the schools and replace them by modern methods of craftsmanship under a trained Superintendent.

(c) The Special Finance Committee have recommended that in view of the need for economy in State Expenditure, the total cost of the Department may be reduced to one lakh of rupees per annum. Government consider that large economies may be effected without impairing the usefulness of the Department by abolishing the Commercial Section constituted on a semi-independent basis under the Government Order dated 1st August 1917. The direction of Industrial Development will largely be determined by the trade of the State and both for the purpose of fostering the development of organised industries in the future and for the creation of business organisations to extend the market for the products of cottage industries, it is necessary that questions relating to trade should be investigated by the Director himself. Moreover, when the Director happens to be an administrative officer to whom sufficient expert assistance will be provided to enable him to deal with the technical portion of his work, it will be unnecessary to continue a separate commercial section under a highly paid Deputy Director as all trade questions may be directly dealt with by the Head of the Department with the assistance of a subordinate officer styled the Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence.

(d) The system of recruitment of staff for the Department needs revision and simplification. The staff of the Department at present consists of some officers borrowed from the Public Works Department, of others entertained temporarily, each on special terms, and certain other officers appointed on the scales of pay laid down in the order of 1st August 1917. Government consider it necessary to fix with some definiteness, the number of officers required for the Department at present and in the near future and to simplify recruitment and scales of pay.

4. *Future cadre of the Department.*—After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and the requirements of the Department, Government are pleased to direct that the organisation of the Department be fixed as follows:—

Designation	Grade	Monthly average	Annual cost
1. One Director who will be the administrative Head of the Department	..	1,400	16,800
2. One Industrial Engineer who will be the Technical Advisor to the Director and responsible for the installation and supervision of industrial machinery in the State	400—30—700	583 1/3	7,000
3. One Industrial Chemist	400—50—700	620	7,440
4. One Superintendent of Central Industrial Workshops ..	200—20—400	322 2/9	3,866 2/3
5. One Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence	200—20—300	266 2/3	3,200
6. One Textile Assistant for charge of the Weaving Factory ..	200—20—400	322 2/9	3,866 2/3
7. Two Supreintendents of Industries for erection and supervision of industrial installations in the State.—			
One on	200—20—400	322 2/9	3,866 2/3
One on	150—15—300	241 2/3	2,900
8. Six Mechanics	50—5—100	80 5/9	5,800
9. Four Fitters	40—2—50	47½	2,280
10. One Commercial Accountant	225	225	2,700
11. One Commercial Assistant	150—10—200	183 1/3	2,200
			61,920
Clerical and Menial Establishment charges as per details appended to this order ..			13,605
Average annual cost....			75,525

5. A provision of Rs. 18,000 will be made for travelling allowances to officers and establishment as well as on account of contingencies, Rs. 12,000 for the grant of scholarships and towards the charges for the preparation of statistics, Rs. 6,000 towards the *net* expenditure on the Textile section and Rs. 6,000 for other experimental and demonstration work. The total budget grant for the department will in future be Rs. 1,17,525. The net financial effect of the revision sanctioned in this will be a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 68.405.

No. I. C. 2633-92—I. &. C. 121-22-1, DATED 24TH OCTOBER 1922.

6. Government are pleased to direct that the posts not provided for in the cadre of the Department as sanctioned above, be abolished. In the case of officers working under contracts for specific terms whose posts are not continued in this order, they will be given the option of terminating their agreements earlier.

7. Consequent on the abolition of the post of the Deputy Director of Commerce and *Ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Inspector-General of Registration has been appointed *Ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

8. Separate orders have already been passed directing the transfer to the budget of the Department the allotment of Rs. 1,03,256 provided in the Education Budget for Industrial Schools and the proposals of the Director for the improvement of the existing schools have been called for. Government therefore consider it sufficient to indicate the main lines of policy which they desire to pursue in regard to industrial education which is of such vital importance in the development of Cottage Industries. The Industrial Schools in the State will recognise the distinction which exists in the character of the training and equipment required in the two main groups under which all cottage industries may be classified. In the case of all handicraft industries such as smithy or carpentry in which a knowledge of the craft and the manual dexterity in carrying out its processes are of primary importance to the workmen, the training will be imparted through a series of graduated exercises with a view to develop the skill and technical efficiency of the artisan of this class to as high a level as possible. But in the case of industries such as weaving or metal work, where the goods turned out are brought into competition with the products of highly organised industries, training will be given not only in the use of improved appliances in substitution of those in use at present, but sufficient attention will also be paid to the commercial problems connected with the cost and supply of raw material, the selection of suitable designs and patterns, and the establishment of agencies for the disposal of goods. Suitable provision should be made, as far as possible, in the schools in which industries of this class are taught for establishing a commercial section so that the importance of commercial considerations in the development of such industries may be sufficiently realised and opportunities may be afforded for obtaining business training to all pupils who wish to start industries on their own account. With a view to raise the level of the training in handicraft industries taught in these institutions and also to help in the preparation of new designs and patterns in weaving schools. Government are pleased to direct that the Industrial Engineer be employed to inspect and supervise the working of the Industrial Schools under the administrative control of the Director.

9. (*a*) The Department will continue the system of the grant of takavi loans, but as recommended by the Committee, the grants per annum will be limited to a sum of about Rs. 50,000 estimated to be recovered annually out of the advances already made.

(*b*) Separate orders will be issued in regard to the work to be carried on in future in the Industrial and other District Workshops.

(*c*) In regard to the Art Workshop, however, which the Committee suggest may be handed over to private enterprise, Government are of opinion that such a step would inevitably result in the deterioration in the standard of artistic craft work by forcing the artisans to eek the assistance of the ordinary curio dealers for the disposal of their products. They consider that for some time longer, it will be necessary to retain the Art Workshop under Government control so that the higher standard in artistic crafts which was formerly in ogue may be permanently restored. The Arts and Crafts Depot will be employed for the ale of goods made in the Art Workshop.

The Director of Industries will be requested to submit detailed proposals for the development of the Art Industries of the State and the building up of a suitable business organisation or an extended sale of their products.

(*d*) The Special Finance Committee suggest that the Demonstration section of the Weaving Factory may be retained and that the Commercial Section should be restricted to what is absolutely necessary. In view of what has already been stated before, Government consider that it is important that the commercial problems arising out of the increased output of handwoven goods as a result of the use of improved appliances should be systematically dealt with and overcome if the hand-loom industry should make sufficient headway and direct that the Commercial Section of the Factory should not only endeavour to turn out goods of improved quality under commercial conditions but should be able to push in the market the goods made in other weaving schools in the State.

10. The Director will be requested to submit for the orders of Government a proposition statement showing the allocation of the staff in the cadre as now sanctioned. Separate orders should be obtained in regard to the disposal of the staff disbanded under this order.

No. I. C. 2633-92—C. 121-22-1, DATED 24TH OCTOBER 1922.

The Director will also formulate and submit a detailed programme of the work of the Department for the year 1922-2[illegible] with particulars of work proposed to be allotted to each of the Officers attached to the Department.

B. VENKOBA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through Financial Secretariat.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Heads of Departments.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.R.

SALARIES :-

	Present Scale.	As proposed on 7-12-21	As proposed on 25-1-22.	As proposed in the letter to Chairman SPECIAL COMMITTEE.	Recommendations of the Special Finance Committee.
Director	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Deputy Director or Industrial Engineer	500-50-800 696 2/3	400-30-700 583 1/3	400-30-700 (Industrial Engr. to be in charge of Tech. Edn.) 583 1/3	400-30-700 583 1/3	200 plus 75 Techinical Assistant to the I.G. of Edn.
Personal Assistant or Assistant to Director	(275 plus 75) 350	(250-50/3-400) = 350	(250-50/3-400) 350	(250-50/3-400) 350	To be abolished
General Assistant to Director.	(300-50/2-400) 380				200 + 7 800 - 700 50 4. — 400 - 700
Deputy Director of Commerce or Supdt. of Commerce.		(300-40-500) 433 1/3			
Supdt. of Industrial and Commercial Intelligence			(250-50/3-400) 350	(250-50/3-400) 350	250 New appointment Fixed Pay.
Industrial Chemist	400	(400-30-700) 583 1/3	(400-30-700) 583 1/3	(400-30-700) 583 1/3	400 No increase.
Industrial Geologist	400				
Supdt. of [illegible].I. Workshop	(300-25-500)	400-30-700 400	(400-30-700) 583 1/3	(400-30-700) 583 1/3	300-25-500 No increase 426 2/3

	547 273 1/3	321 1/9	(200-30-400) 321 1/9	(200-20-400) 321 1/9	273 1/3	
Superintendents of Industries.	2(200-25-300) 547	3(200-25-400) 980	2(200-20-400) 642 2/9 2(150-15/1-300) 483 1/3	(200-20-400) 321 1/9 (150-15/1-300) 241 2/3	321 1/9 241 2/3	Revised grades.
Assistant Supdts.	4(100-20-200) 666 2/3	5(100-10-200) 805 5/9			...	
Assistant to Industrial Chemist		1(100-10-150) 133 1/3			—	20
Mechanics.	8(50-5-100) 666 2/3	4(50-5-100) 322 2/9	8(50-5-100) 666 2/3	4(50-5-100) 322 2/9	4(50-5-100) 333 1/3	6
Assistant Mechanic	8(30-5-75) 504	8(30-5-75) 504		~~322 2~~	—	
Fitters.	8(40-2-50) 380		8(40-2-50) 380	8(40-2-50) 380	360	
Commercial Acctt.	1(250-500) 375,	1(175 plus 50) 225	1(175 plus 50) 225	1(175 plus 50) 225	225	
Commercial Assts.	4(150) 600	3(150-15/1-300) 700	1(150-15/1-300) 241 2/3 for publication & Statistics.	1(150-15-300) 241 2/3	241 2/3	Revised scale.
~~Probationer~~	1(100) 100	1(100).				
Commercial Correspondent	100 plus 20 120					

		Total	7,841 2/9	6,810	5,902	4,768
Grant for 1921-22	84,980	Deductions	985 5/9	1,035 5/9	1,035 5/9	763 1/3
Deduct	6,024		6,855 5/9	5,774 4/9	4,867 2/9	4,004 2/3
	78,956		or 82,268 per annum	or 69,293 1/3 per annum.	or 58,406 2/3 per annum	48,056

Deductions.				
Superintendent. C.I. Workshops.	400	583 1/3	583 1/3	426 2/3
Textile [illegible] Asstt. ½ Salary.	160 5/9	160 5/9	160 5/9	136 2/3
Industrial Chemist ½ "	291 2/3	291 2/3	291 2/3	200
Asst. to Industrial Chemist (Full)	133 1/3			
	985 5/9	1,035 5/9	1,035 5/9	763 1/3

Existing Establishment	Cost	Proposed for amalgamat on 7th December 1921.
Director's Office.		
Head Clerk	87	1 Manager
Second Clerk	67	
Camp Clerk	45	**Correspondence.**
Cashier	67	
Accountant	55	1 Head Clerk (Com. Sec
2 Accounts Clerks @ 35	70	[illegible] Companie
Record Keeper	35	2 Statistical Clerks.
Typists 1 (45+7), 1 (35)	87	2 Correspondence Clerk
Draftsman	87	2 From & To Clerks on
Store-Keeper	35	
Statistical Clerk	35	**Record, Library & Info**
Accounts Clerks 1, (55), 1 (45)	100	
		Record Keeper
Total	770	Assistant Record Keepe
		Librarian
Dy. Director's Office.		
Head Clerk	77	**Accounts.**
Accountant	45	
Statistical Clerk 2 (35)	70	1 Accountant
Steno Typist	45	1 Loans Clerk
Librarian	30	3 Accounts Clerks 1 (
Clerk	35 7½	
	309½	**Stenographers & Typist**
JointStock Companies Office.		
Head Clerk 50-5-70	77	1 Stenographer (50-4-
Typist	35	1 (35-3-
Clerk	35	
	147	2 Typists 1 (4).
		Drawing.
		1 Draftsman
Total Ministerial establishment	1,226½	
Director's Office Menial Staff.		**Menial Staf**
1 Mutchi	18	1 Mutchi
1 Dugfedar	15	Jamedar
Cycle Orderly	13	Cycle Orderly
Watchman	13	Watchman
6 Peons at 11/- each	66	Orderlies for Directo
		,, Industrial En
	125	,, Dy. Director o
Deputy Director's Office		,, Asstt. to Dire
		Peons for office use
Cyclo Order	12	
Peons 7 @ 11	77	
Watchman	11	
	~~100~~	
	100	
Joint Stock Companies Office		
Peon	11	
Staff of Assistant to Director		
2 Peons at Rs. 10 each	20	

ice	Cost	Proposed for amalgamated office on 25-1-1922.		As proposed in the Director's letter to the Chairman Spl. Fince Committee.	As recomme ed by the Special Finance Co mmittee.
80-4-100	95		95	Lumpsum reduction of Rs. 200 per mensem.	No alteration.
on, Joint Stock					
etc.)	80		70		
(50). 1 (40).	90		90		
2 (35)	70		70		
, 35 each	70		70		
ation.					
	45		45		
	30		30		
	40		40		
	70		70		
	70		70		
),1 (45),1 (35)	130	1 (50) 1 (45)	95		
) Director's use	65		65		
) Use of Industrial Engineer, Dy. Dr. & P.A.	41¼	Use of Tech Asstt	41¼		
(35)	75		75		
	60		60		
	------		------	---	
	1,031¼		986¼	86¼	
	15		15	Lumpsum reduction of 102 per mensem on account of menials	
	15		15		
	13		13		
	13		13		
use 4 er 2 m. 2 1 4 ------ 13	143		143		
	---		-199		
			199		

District Establishment.

8 Clerks	30-1-35	270
16 Peons	@ Rs. 11	176
Total Dist. Estt.		446

Grand Total 1,928 or 23,142 per annum

District Staff

8 Clerks	30-1
16 Peons	1

Rs. 1,676¼ or 20

	270	5 on 30-1-35	168¾		
	176	8 on 11	88		
	446		256¾		
5 per annum	Rs. 1,442 or Rs.17,304 per annum			1,140¼	1,140¼
				13,683 per	13,683 per

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 274

1921-22.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause x of the schedule)

...

Re-organization of the Industries & Commerce Department.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

25th April 1922.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. Seen

Second Member of Council. 25/4/22.

Third Member of Council.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 609th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Mysore on the* 4th May 1922.

288. Subject. - Clause x of the schedule.

Re-organization of the Industries & Commerce Department

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The organization of the Department may be fixed as follows:--

Director	Rs.1,400
Industrial Engineer who will be Technical Advisor to the Director, and in charge of Technical Education.	400-30-700.
Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence	200-20-300.
Industrial Chemist ..	400.
Superintendent of Central Industrial workshop. ..	200-20-400.
Textile Assistant	200-20-400.
Superintendents of Industries:- One on ..	200-20-400.
One on ..	150-15-300.
Six Mechanics	50-5-100.
Four Fitters	40-2-50..
Commercial Accountant ..	On Rs.225.
Commercial Assistant on ..	Rs.150-10-200.
Ministerial and Menial Establishment (including District Staff) to be reduced to ..	Rs.13,605 as per list attached.

TEXTILE SECTION

Subordinate staff, including travelling allowance, contingencies, etc.	Rs.6,000 a year.
Scholarships, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc. ..	30,000.
Lumpsum grant for demonstrations and experimental work .	6,000.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

GRSM. 508

P T O

Extract from the Proceedings of the 609th *Meeting of the Council of H*
Highness the Maharaja, held at Mysore on the 5th May 1922 *19* .

Posts not provided for above will be abolished,

(except in the case of those working under contracts for specific terms, who may be given the option of terminating their contracts earlier).

(Signed) A. R. Banerji,

Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

C 274

G. R. S. 12]

W D 473—GPB—1,000—12-9-18

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No of 1921-22

*9. (a) If the views expressed by the Financial Secretary in any case, whether original or un-officially referred, are not accepted by the Member of Government in charge, or by the Dewan and Members of Council, as the case may be, the file containing the discussions shall be sent to the Financial Secretary a second time, in order to enable him, in cases in which he considers that the orders proposed to be issued are opposed to financial rules of Government or to recognised financial principles or for other reasons of a financial nature, are open to objection, to record a respectful representation to that effect, which will be placed by the Dewan before His Highness the Maharaja for consideration.

(b) All cases sent to the Financial Secretary under this rule should be treated as immediate and returned to the Department concerned within three days of receipt.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Financial Secretary to Government, under paragraph 9 * of the Government Order No. G. 17572-8—G. M. 676-17-1, dated 22nd June 1918.

By Order,

6/5/22

Chief Secretary to Government.

6/5/22

R: 2150-21

Chief Secrtt.

Submitted to 1st Member for Final Nos

8/5

Subd.

The General Secretary told me today that the Dewan had desired the submission of the case to H.H. with a draft Govt. Order based on the recommendation of the Council which met on the 4th instant. The Draft Final note has already been approved by the First Member. If so directed, the file will be sent to the General Secy for preparation of a draft G.O.

6371-377.
12.5.22

18
12.5.22.

Approved
12.5.22

Is for immediate attention
12/5

2165

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

Submitted with a draft G.O. for orders. The Textile Assistant has been omitted in the extract from the resolution of the Council. This has been included in the draft G.O. put up.

SR
16.5.22

A [illegible] is put up for consideration.

The Comptroller & Fin. Secty have to be consulted in regard to para 10 of the draft.

The question of the disposal of the existing men over & above the cadre now sanctioned is under consideration separately (file before Secy)

[illegible]
22/5

Ch. Secy)

Thro' Fin. Secy for favour of [illegible].

[illegible] 24/5

Fin Secy) No remarks.

[illegible]
25/5/22

[illegible]
27.5.22

No. 2286-21
5

[illegible] Branch) May also be sent to Comptr. for verification.

[illegible] 30/5

|| Ch. Secy)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Yes with the request that it may be returned by [illegible]

659 2165/ 72/

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

JUN 1922

6/6/22

Forwarded un-officially to the Comptroller, with compliments, for favour of verification and kind return before tomorrow (1st June) evening.

B.a
M. Ramachandran
31/5 — Ju. Secy

31-5-22.

Rec. 328 of 2-6-22

The Statement below compares the proposed scale with the existing scale, as per orders issued from time to time. The net savings will be Rs 46,141/-. As the present scales of Museums and the District Workshops have been taken into account in arriving at the net savings, it may be made clear in the draft order if the concerned Establishments cease under the proposed arrangemen

R. Srirangarajan
For Comptroller.

The Comptroller's figure has been adopted in the draft.

Please see pencil remarks against para 7 of the draft order. Perhaps the entire para might be omitted unless the intention is to abolish the Commercial portion of the weaving factory.

A new para is added about the Indl. & Commercial museums showing

Note—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19.

Serial
No.

their disposition after the reorganisation order — which does not provide for staff under this head — is ~~[illegible]~~ given effect to. This is for approval.

As regards Dt Indl workshops provision has been made in the budget for next year. These institutions will therefore be continued — especially as most of the cost of establishment etc is borne by the Dt Boards.

12.6.22

Ch Secy

Please bring up in person tomorrow (15-6-22).

14/6.

Draft has been further scrutinised.

Draft may be appd. As regards para 7 which relates to the Weaving Factory I do not know if I have expressed the future policy of Govt correctly. This may require alteration. The D.F.M. requires an addition asking for approval to the draft order.

15/6

7209-255
15.6.22

(1st member) My own impression is that

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

the weaving factory should henceforward be one for purposes of demonstration, instruction & experiment and not commercial. The Ch. Secy who was present when the case was discussed in Council may be consulted.

Rice
20.6.22

To Ch. Secy with compliments - Urgent

20/6.

As far as my recollection goes the commercial side of the weaving factory was not touched upon during the discussion in Council, and only the experimental & demonstration sides were referred to

Mr 21/6

21-6-22

Genl Secretariat Compts

735-1384
22-6-22

22/6

(Rumbold)

From what he told me in person the Director is very keen on retaining the commercial side chiefly for the reason that it ~~[illegible]~~ is responsible

Mr 21/6

NOTE—Cntn. sheet.

58C/26

[G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial No.

for appreciable receipts. I mean to go into this question in some detail next & then to record my views on it. Meantime orders on the rest of the I & C Dept. organisation may issue if the Dewan approves

23.6.22

In the circumstances paragraph 7 may run as follows:—

"The assets of the Art and Central Industrial Workshop should be re-valued and the institution should be run on commercial lines. Detailed proposals ~~for the refunding~~ on the future working of the Weaving factory should be sent by the Director"

23/6

Dewan) There is a copy [illegible] of the 1st [illegible] sent herewith. It is necessary to discuss the position of these 2 offices before the scale is finally fixed. May be brought up again in C next Thursday after circulation to all.

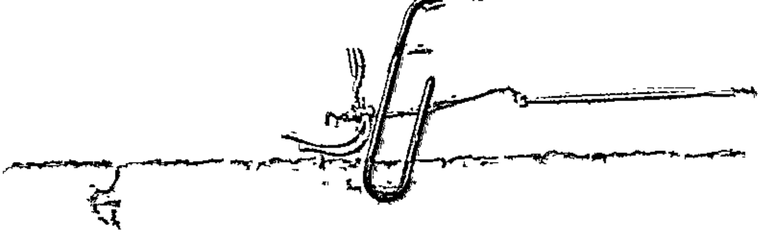
Seen [illegible]

Circulate. 30/6

26/6

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Ind. Secy with Compts. 26/6.



First members of [illegible] allowed of
29-5-92 to the Sleeve - Tube
placed [illegible] [illegible]. Rear [illegible] the
M.C. Dept

By
3/7/92

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bangalore.
29. 5. 22.

My dear Banerji

The Director, IISc has addressed Govt in the matter of allocation of funds after the re-organisation of the department on the lines already approved, and the official file in the matter will be submitted to you in due course. A little delay is inevitable as the position will have to be discussed with the Secretary to the Board of Management Iron Works as there is a proposal to transfer to the Iron Works some of the men who will be thrown out in consequence of the reorganisation. In this letter I mean to give expression to my views in the case of Shastry & Anantasubramanyam to which reference has been made by the Director in his communications to Govt. - both formal and informal.

S.G. Shastri, besides having had a very successful academic career - B.A. Madras (First class) & M.Sc. London - has done research work, contributed papers which have been accepted by learned societies and also qualified in Technology. As Supdt. of the Soap Factory he has picked up administrative work, and has displayed keenness and intelligence in working up the Factory and making it a success which it undoubtedly is. He is somewhat impulsive and inclined to be hasty, but signs of distinct improvement are perceptible & I have no doubt that with the lapse of time he will sober down completely. His integrity and industry are unquestionable, and he belongs to a family the members of which have served the Palace for over three generations ago. There is no doubt that he is somewhat disappointed about his prospects but I think this is quite excusable in a young man of his qualifications. He has had good offers from outside but he has stuck to us, owing to his strong feeling of patriotism & gratitude. To get the best & the most out of him it is necessary that an incentive should exist. After all it is the hope of reward that sweetens labour! He has all along been assured that he would be treated in the same way as the Junior Professors the University to whom the grade of 400-50-700 has been sanctioned though not given effect to yet. His qualifications are in no way inferior to theirs and he can with every justification look forward to equality in treatment. In the proposed re-organisation of the I & C Dept. the post of Industrial Chemist now held by Shastry has been retained but with a fixed pay of Rs 400/-. I do not think it is necessary to observe that the pay is too low to tempt any man from outside with similar qualifications if an offer is made to him I am therefore of opinion that

Shastri's case is deserving of every consideration and he should - as Industrial chemist - be treated in the same way as the Industrial Engineer to whom the grade 400-50-700 has been recommended after all said & done. I do not think that the qualifications of the Industrial Engineer are likely to be any superior to those of Shastri. A differentiation would, in my opinion, be not only invidious but also unjustifiable. I hasten to add that Shastri has made no personal representation to me & that what I have said about him is what I wished myself was in his case.

As regards Ananta Subramanyam, I regret I am not in a position to speak with the same amount of knowledge or certainty as in Shastri's case. I have known him only during the past four or five years while Shastri has been known to me from the time he was quite a small boy. But from what I have seen of Ananta Subramanyam I think he is intelligent, active alert and capable.

29. 5. 22

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

He may have picked up a certain amount of technical knowledge but I do not think it can be much for obvious reasons. But this cannot possibly go against him in any way for he is not a technical man. He has I think picked up some knowledge of business but I do not know if that can be got to mean businesslike ways and methods. Owing to various circumstances he has not, I think, given himself the best of chances. This was specially the case during the time Rangaswami Iyengar was Director. His name got mixed up with certain cases which have formed the subject matter of recent interpellations in the Legislative Council. Personally I have nothing to say against him. But this much is certain & that is that appearances have been much against him. Under proper guidance and control I have every hope that he will shape into a very efficient and satisfactory officer. The material is there and what it wants is proper for makin all factors considered. I would recommend his being kept on in service. though it seems to me that it would be as much in his own interests as the department if his sphere of activities was changed. for at least a year or so. Though he belongs to a family which came and settled down here about fifty years ago, yet he is a Mysorean himself both by birth & training. and the family has also vested interests in the State.

Yours Sincerely,

P Raghavendra Rao

Extract from the Proceedings of [illegible]th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 1st July 1922. *19*

6. Subject. - Clause V of the schedule.

Re-organization of the Industries and Commerce Department.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The scale of salaries already proposed may be modified to the extent of raising the pay of Industrial Chemist to Rs. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] may be continued on Rs. [illegible] in this grade on the expiry of his present agreement.

Signed) A. R. Banerji,
Dewan of Mysore.

EXTRACT

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 433—GPB—1,000—1-9-20